# 密勒氏評論報

# THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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## Contents


Editorial Paragraphs
Factors in Oriental Immigration and Exclusion ..... 377
Special Articles
China Saved Again ..... 381
Japan's New Policy in Korea and Formosa ..... By Ralston Hayden 383
Who's Who in China ..... 390
Men and Events ..... 394
News from North China ..... 396
News from South China ..... 396
Anniversary of Lincheng Bandit Outrage ..... 399
General News Summary ..... 400
Progress of Globe Fliers ..... 403
New Books and Publications.
A Primer of Citizenship ..... R. T. Pollard 404
Outline for the Study of Current History ..... 405
What the Ships Carry between America and China ..... 407
U. S. Court for China ..... 408



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## FACTORS IN ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION AND EXCLUSION

AFTER the sultriness which has been so noticeable during the past few weeks since the announcement of the anti-Japanese clause in the Quota Immigration Bill passed by the Congress of the United States, it is rather a relief to find that the newspapers on both sides of the Pacific are assuming a restrained and moderate tone. It appears clear that though certain members of Congress may have at least temporarily become confused and excited President Coolidge has not, nor even from the beginning did the editors of many of the standard papers. According to a recent London report, the New York correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* announces that religious leaders almost unanimously criticised Congress for affronting Japan in a "peculiarly offensive" way, and have been urging that the members of that body repair the blunder immediately. The Federal Council of Churches, said to represent some 20,000,000 church members, "has requested Congress to add a section to the Immigration Bill summoning the State Department to confer with the Japanese government with a view to devising a method of bringing about exclusion based on mutual consideration and good will and postponing the operation of the exclusion clause pending the conference." On the same day, April 26, came the news of the formal exchange of ratifications of an agreement extending the Japanese-American Arbitration Treaty for five years. Viscount Kentaro Kaneko, the president of the America's Friends society according to report of April 26 has appealed to President Coolidge through the Secretary of State. He bases his appeal on the matter of discrimination. "While we understand the necessity for restriction of the number of alien immigrants to America for its national welfare, and are willing to submit to any restrictions if equally applied, we ask for consideration of the discriminatory clause which is an important question to Japanese honor." His request is that the passage of the clause be temporarily postponed to the end that a reasonable solution to the problem may be found—a solution which will be mutually satisfactory to Japan and the United States.

A REPORT of April 29 is to the effect that President Coolidge has proposed to the members of the Immigration Conference that they shall make the effective date for Japanese exclusion far enough ahead to permit negotiations for a new Gentlemen's Agreement. The date to which the President wishes the operation of the exclusion provision postponed seems to be July 1. Whether this can be arranged is at present problematical owing to the opposition of the Senators from the

Pacific Coast. It is likely however that executive pressure will be sufficiently felt to make it possible to arrange a reasonable postponement.

FROM Japan the reports indicate a much cooler approach to the problem than was observable during the first few days. A spirit of friendly deprecation for an unfortunate development in the relations between the two countries is indicated, and the spirit of retaliation, retorsion, and even war has largely vanished. It is to the credit both of the Japanese people and their government that practically no untoward incidents in the country have occurred. Only from Kobe comes the report of the attack of a drunken Japanese laborer upon the Peruvian Consul, Mr. Jose Goyburu, who was mistaken for an American. An incident of this nature is of little significance Quite naturally at first the general tone of the press was jingoistic and chauvinistic but this has during the past few days to a very considerable extent died down. Writes the special correspondent of the *North-China Daily News*: "There is not the slightest sign of any anti-foreign feeling in Tokio at this writing (April 22), although some Japanese, level-headed and with broader visions, expressed to your correspondent a fear that such an undesirable tendency might develop. I have been walking in various parts of the city since the passing of the immigration bill and have yet to experience any unfriendly act or demonstration. Japanese friends of mine have deplored the action of the Senate, but, unlike the press, have also been ready to admit that the Hanihara note was ill-timed and worded and that a diplomat ought to have known that 'grave consequences' (in the English or French tongue) meant, in diplomatic language, just what the Senate took it to mean. Officialdom is generally inclined to wait and see, probably the only thing to do under the circumstances, and has intimated to the press that the hands of the government, in effecting a workable compromise, would be considrably strengthened if jingoistic language were dispensed with by press, pulpit and platform. The official advice has not gone unheeded, and a meeting of Tokio *ronin*....held yesterday was conducted in comparatively, charmingly temperate language....Mr. Usui insisted that every courtesy should be shown to Americans in Japan. 'The Americans here are as helpless as are the Japanese in the United States, and we should treat them as friends, nay as brothers'."

IT is quite obvious to any student of international law and relations that any government has a legal right to prohibit foreign immigration and to expel undesirable aliens. It does not follow, however, that it is morally right or even wise for a nation, or an individual, to claim on all occasions its undoubted legal rights. It is doubtless some such consideration as this that has led President Coolidge, and many other Americans, to attempt a soothing solution to an oftentimes irritating problem.

THE future historian of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries will find much to interest him in the immigration problems of the lands bordering the Pacific Ocean and peopled by members of the white races. Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the United States—all these have similar problems relating to immigration. Closely connected with these of course is the question of Oriental immigration into dependencies of the empires of the Western nations, for example, British Malaya, French Indo-China, the Philippine Islands, the Netherlands East Indies, and Siberia.

ON March 26, 1790, was passed the first Naturalization Law in the United States; this spoke of "free white" persons as eligible for American citizenship under prescribed conditions. This term "white person" has had a wide application, as stated by Judge Lowell on December 24, 1909, in the case *In re Halladjian*: "... The word 'white' has been used ... to designate persons not otherwise classified ... At one time Chinese and Japanese were deemed to be white, but are not usually reckoned so to-day ... After the majority of Americans had come to believe that great differences separated the Chinese and later the Japanese from other immigrants, these persons were no longer classified as white..." What are these "great differences" which "separated the Chinese and later the Japanese from other immigrants"? What is it that lies back of the immigration question? Why have the people of Australia, and New Zealand, and Canada and the United States the attitude which they have toward Oriental immigration? And why have the Japanese and the Chinese the anti-foreign feeling toward each other and the white race in particluar which crops out occasionally? The more educated and travelled classes of these peoples are able to respect each other and not seldom to feel real affection for individuals of each other's race. And yet there is no question as to the presence much of the time of what is generally described as "race consciousness" and "race feeling." Again there is what at first seems a most peculiar exception to the general rule: the English in Australia, for example, are "anti-Oriental"; but at times the most virulent attacks on the Yellow race are made. But in British Malaya, for example, there is none of this feeling; British administrators (as mentioned elsewhere in this issue) write most appreciatively of the works accomplished by the Chinese people in and around Singapore and the Malay States. How can these apparently contradictory states of mind be reconciled?

THERE are at the present time between eight and nine millions of Chinese and some millions of Japanese living abroad. The Chinese were considerably ahead of the Japanese in leaving their native land in large numbers to reside in foreign lands. Without support from home and, as a result largely of the type of government under which they had lived, almost totally lacking in what Westerners call patriotism, but endowed to as high a degree as the Hebrews with commercial instincts and abilities, it is scarcely strange that instead of becoming political colonizers the Chinese should have solved the problem of peaceful penetration and formed rich and powerful economic colonies. As has more than once been pointed out, it has often been a case of the holding of the cow by the European while the Chinese suave and gentle has milked her. This has been noticeably the case in the Asiatic tropics. The Spanish Philippines, British Malaya, the Dutch East Indies are examples which spring to mind. This fact has not always been consciously appreciated, but has at times been felt rather intuitively. It accounts in many cases for the noticeable antagonism of both natives and Europeans in certain dependencies which has rendered the question of immigration and protection of the Chinese in particular a delicate and difficult question.

ON the other hand, however, it is clear to the sight and comprehension of even the most casual observer that the Chinese settler, whether, and especially, in the tropics, or in the bleak regions of Siberia, has very often acted as the assistant and co-laborer of the white man. Without

him the latter in the tropics could scarcely have existed; as for prosperity without him that would have been quite impossible. The Japanese emigrant entered the arena comparatively late: he was in point of time to the Chinese as the German was to the English settler abroad—only later. Moreover the Japanese government has taken a very different attitude towards its people who have settled abroad from that of the Chinese government towards its nationals. In Korea, in Manchuria, in Formosa, they have been forerunners or accompanists of imperial expansion. They have not been the clever peaceful penetrators of an economic type that the Chinese have been. In the countries bordering the Pacific which are peopled by the white race the Chinese have been viewed, whether rightly or wrongly, as rivals and competitors—even potential supplanters. The same to an even greater extent holds true of the Japanese immigrants for behind them has been a watchful, sensitive, and aggressive government and patriotic people.

THE basic theory for exclusion of any people by another people rests after all consciously or unconsciously—quite as likely the latter as the former--upon radical differences in civilization. If one civilization is manifestly superior in every way, so that the people of the inferior type of civilization (not inferior *racially*, be it noted) may be used only as slaves and without danger of competition, then large numbers of the inferior type may come in without exclusion, as in the case, at certain times, of the blacks in white countries. Where, however, there are two radically different civilizations neither admittedly inferior, the coming of large numbers, or even, at times, of small numbers, of the exponents of the one type into the country of the other will cause friction and an attempt at exclusion. This is illustrated in the attempts more or less blindly made by both China and Japan from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries inclusive to hold the white man at a distance, as well as in the more, but not entirely successful efforts of the peoples of North America and Australasia to exclude the Chinese and Japanese from their territories.

IN the Dutch East Indies and in the Spanish Philippines as long as the Chinese were in no way rivals—in other words, one type of slaves, for they were never accepted by either the Dutch or Spanish as equals—and were agents of gratification of one type or another to both Dutch and Spanish, and as long as they continued so to be they were encouraged. When they appeared to grow too powerful and to endanger the civilization of their masters, they were massacred in the 'good old days', and in the modern period managed by less spectacular but no less effective methods.

BRITISH Malaysia might at first sight seem to be an exception to the rule, but it is not. There the line between the Chinese, for instance—the Japanese in British Malaya are negligible—who act as the middlemen and the British directors who encourage and protect them is no less tightly drawn because it is invisible. There is no rivalry between the two peoples; their interests dove-tail. The white man's genius in the tropics is not physically but politically economic and governmental. The genius of the Chinese is not in government and politics, but in economics, by means of physical contact with natural resources. The Chinese does not supplant the Englishman, he supplements him. Therefore the British administrator in the tropics is the friend and protector of the Chinese merchant and laborer.

BUT in the temperate zone the case is different. The white man can, and generally will, work at all forms of physical as well as mental labor. He will at the same time insist upon developing and defending a type of civilization different from and, as he believes, superior at the present day to that produced in the Orient. In the United States this theory has been felt consciously in the Western states, but hardly even intuitively in the East inasmuch as the Oriental immigration problem is not present and accordingly not comprehended. Moreover in the United States to a greater degree than in any other country inhabited by white people has been evolved a *theory* of democracy and socirl equality. From the beginning the United States was considered as a happy hunting ground for the downtrodden, persecuted, and often unfit from the countries of the old world. "Ten years ago," writes a recent traveller in the United States," there were many who openly urged an absolutely unlimited immigration in the United States, while nominally conceding the desirability of forbidding the entry of the insane, criminal and diseased." This has been considerably changed in recent years, and the Americans are taking an interest in the immigration question along new lines and from new points of view. A thoughtful writer has said: "It seems strange that this fatuous belief in the all pervading power of Democracy to obliterate race characters in a single generation could persist so long. One would suppose that our three centuries of experience with the Negro problem would have militated against this. . . . self-confidence, but it was not until the passions generated by the Civil War had evaporated that we Americans were able to regard that problem in its true light. When we did so regard it we found that we had acquired several similar problems, both racial and religious. The awakening came with the Great War, when Americans were forced to the realization that their country, instead of being a homogeneous whole, was a jumbled-up mass of undigested racial material. Then they learned somewhat to their surprise that the country was no longer Anglo-Saxon nor Protestant, and that in some localities there were indications that it might not continue to be English-speaking."

AN effect of the incoming of immigrants with a lower standing of living than that to which the American is accustomed has been to introduce into the country a contempt for manual labor. The Americans in the southern and eastern states, and in the far western states being put into competition with colored races soon find themselves members of what is felt to be an "upper class." This results in a dislike for manual labor which in other parts of the land they are willing to perform. Furthermore it is a demonstrable fact that the colored races propagate faster than the white race when the races come into competition with each other. In the temperate zone the white man will brook no rival in what has come by settlement to be a "white man's land." In this he assumes an attitude similar to that of the Chinese or Japanese in their lands when they find anything which seems to signify competition and supplanting of the one race by members of the other. On this subject a reference to the unhappy position of the Russians who find themselves stranded in China and Japan at present is quite sufficient. In the case of *Nishimura Ekiu* vs. *U. S.* (142 U. S.: 651,659)

it is stated that it is "an accepted maxim of international law, that every sovereign nation has the power, as inherent in sovereignty, and essential to self-preservation, to forbid the entrance of foreigners within its dominions, or to admit them only in such cases and upon such conditions as it may see fit to prescribe." This, it would seem, briefly stated, is the theory which constitutes the foundation of all exclusion laws.

AS remarked earlier in this article it does not follow that it is always wise or desirable to take too firm or arbitrary a stand on one's legal rights. It is possible, we feel certain, for the leading minds of Japan and the United States to find a way out of the present apparent *impasse*. It is being suggested that another Gentleman's Agreement be brought about between the two countries to take the place of that recently denounced by the legislators of the United States. It is also suggested by some that the case should be arbitrated or taken before an international court. On the face of it we doubt the feasibility of either of these proposed solutions. It seems quite obvious that neither the American people nor their highest law-making body will again be satisfied with any arrangement which is either secret or which leaves the power to determine the numbers of immigrants from a specified country to the government of that country. Nor is this a question on which the American government is likely to accept a decision by an international tribunal whatever its type or composition. How the question may be ultimately solved we are not at present called upon to opine; our object here has been merely to consider the present status of the problem and to learn if possible what there is back of the whole immigration question which makes it so extremely difficult for the nations of the Pacific Basin to settle. Whether there is a Gentlemen's Agreement there must certainly be a Gentlemanly Study of the whole problem by all concerned and before this can be accomplished the factors in the situation must be frankly canvassed. On this subject we hope we have thrown a modicum of light.

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### China Industrial Conference Planned for 1926

Following the tour of M. Thomas Tchou, executive industrial secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A's. of China, to America and Europe in 1923 investigating conditions of labor, he has been traveling in China studying industrial conditions in the light of information gathered abroad, and promoting a series of conferences on Christianity and Industry which are to culminate in a National Conference in 1926 in which the various interested organizations, churches, colleges, etc., will participate. Mr. Tchou finds plenty of industrial unrest in China at present, but less than that of two years ago. Labor agitation is strongest in South China, as Dr. Sun Yat-sen allows the activities of the unions to proceed unhampered. The unions lack intelligent leadership, and the Y. M. C. A. is to endeavor to furnish a program to build up the intellectual and moral foundation of union effort. The Y is at present working in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces for the passage of laws to prevent children under 12 from working and to enforce safeguards to life in industrial establishments. During the coming year, invitations are to be extended B. Seebohm Rowntree, Dr. Harry F. Ward, Dr. Sherwood Eddy and Kirby Page to visit China for periods of from three to six months.

## Pioneer of Accountancy Dead

Late Elijah Watts Sells

"Elijah Watts Sells—for preeminence in the department of human effort in which the prime essentials are accuracy and truth; for the prevision which prompted you to secure for accountancy academic recognition; for distinguished service rendered to local governments, and especially to the government of the United States, both at home and abroad—I confer upon you, by authority of New York University, the degree of Doctor of Commercial Science." So, in 1916, were summed up the achievements of Elijah Watts Sells, head of the accounting firm of Haskins and Sells with head office in New York and branches all over the world, who died on March 19, last, in New York, after an illness of almost a year following a stroke.

Mr. Sells was born in Muscatine, Iowa, March 1, 1858. After education culminating at Baker University, Kansas, he took up accounting. His first experiences were with various railroads. Subsequently, he was cashier, paymaster, and general bookkeeper of a railway line now part of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul system; auditor of the Oregon Improvement Companies; assistant comptroller of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis railroad; secretary and auditor of the Colorado Midland railway.

In 1893 Mr. Sells joined the late Charles Waldo Haskins in effecting, under the auspices of a joint commission of the 53rd Congress, a revision of the accounting system of the United States government. At the conclusion of his labors, he was accorded official recognition by the 53rd Congress as an expert accountant, this being, it is believed, the only act of Congress of the kind. In 1895, Mr. Sells and Mr. Haskins entered into co-partnership, establishing the firm bearing their names which has since attained world-wide prestige in accountancy. Mr. Haskins died in 1903, and Mr. Sells became the sole head of the firm, whose administration he actively directed up to a few months ago when his health failed.

Mr. Sells was a pioneer in his profession. For two terms in 1906 and 1907, he was president of the American Association of Public Accountants, now the American Institute of Accountants, in the organization of which he took an active part. He was a member of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants and a public accountant of many states. In 1908, Mr. Sells made an investigation of the financial system of the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Sells was author of several works, chiefly on accounting, and a member of numerous clubs, societies and other organizations. He is survived by a sister, Mrs. John H. Bovard, and two daughters, Mrs. Marjorie Sells Carter and Mrs. Dorothy Sells McMorris. Mr. Sells' body was laid to rest in Putnam Cemetery, Greenwich, Connecticut.

# China Saved Again

THE door bell rang. I hastily put down my suitcase and removed my overcoat before opening the door. The smiling face of my dapper young friend Wang Tsung-ming greeted me. It was always a pleasure to meet and talk with Wang (if one had the time). His snappy foreign clothes, his sophisticated ways, and his free flow of English made him a favorite of all his teachers. This afternoon he seemed to have just stepped from a fashion plate and the delicate aroma of Florida water wafted through the door with him as be breezed in.

Seeing my suitcase he suspected the truth and began apologizing for interrupting my journey. "Never mind Mr. Wang, if I don't leave for an hour I can still catch the ferry. Come in and try a new kind of Chekiang tea I received today." This I suggested knowing Wang to be a rare connoisseur of fancy teas.

After the customary exchange of polite nothings over the tea cups Wang drew from his leather folder a bulky manuscript.

"I have here a plan for saving China. This plan if adopted will bring about reunification, a strong central government, eliminate political corruption, and lay the foundation of industrial and commercial prosperity."

"That is most interesting if true," I suggested.

"You see," Wang continued, "there is a $5,000 prize given by the *Monthly Review* for the best plan for saving China. I have mine all finished and would like very much for you to look over it."

"Really you flatter me Mr. Wang in your estimate of my ability to comprehend profound economic problems. I fear that my lack of background will seriously impair my judgment on matters of the solution of China's difficulties."

"You won't need to worry about that," Wang assured, "it is just correction in English that I need. This is the table of contents, you see there is an introduction and 8 chapters, Each chapter has 8 divisions. The first chapter is entitled political reforms; the second, financial reforms; the third, social reforms; the fourth, educational reforms; the fifth, industrial reforms; the sixth reforms of press and publicity; seventh, religions reforms; and 8th, aesthetic reforms.

"You doubtless have been greatly helped by John Stuart Mill," I ventured as he passed from the index to the introduction.

"No really," he replied, "you are the very first person that I have asked for any assistance."

"Haven't you found Plato's Republic quite an inspiration in preparing your document," I asked.

"Well no—Plato you see is pretty well behind the times but I was able to get a lot of good ideas out of Bertrand Russel's 'The New Day in China' and then there is another book just off the press, Mussolini's 'The One Man State'. His ideas seem to be quite the opposite of Bertrand Russel's so by taking the suggestions of both you can find the Golden Mean as it were."

The hour passed. "You have evidently done a lot of work on this manuscript Mr. Wang, and I hope you win the prize" said I.

"Well it isn't so much the prize you know but I felt that I should be giving my best for my country's good" replied Wang.

"Yes, very true—the sacrifices the young people of China are willing to make for their country's sake are very touching," I suggested while buttoning my overcoat.

Four hours late and arriving at two A. M. at a village so small that the train stopped only for water, was not a pleasant prospect. I do hope that my letter arrived and that a servant will be sent to meet me I thought as the train pulled up at San Pu. Imagine my surprise therefore when upon stepping to the platform, there was the big ungainly form of Chang himself rushing about with his lantern and peering into every face as Diogenes might have done. Suddenly he saw me and running up seized my suit case and expressed his deepest regrets that the lateness of the train had given me a very tiring journey, as though he himself had been responible.

In a few minutes more we were sound asleep in a nearby inn to put in what remained of the night. It seemed but five minutes later when I was awakened by the donkey bells at the door and saw Chang fully dressed arranging for our trip to his school 20 li farther into the country.

"You came just at the most appropriate time," he remarked as I hastily dressed. "The boys are looking forward to your being here as a judge of their cotton projects and the ribbons are to be awarded at our special Sunday program tomorrow."

"What projects are these" I asked.

"Well, you see," Chang replied," each of eleven boys is growing one mow of cotton from improved seed at home. It is now almost the end of the season and the last picking is still on the plants to aid in the judging. Then each one has to prepare an exhibit of a best plant, best ten bolls of cotton and a basket of 10 catties of seed cotton for the exhibit at the Agricultural fair which is part of to-morrow's program."

We took some *shao ping* in our hand and hurried along as rapidly as the donkeys would take us in order not to be late for the opening of school. Twenty li we rode over the plain unbroken save by the countless villages—mud villages with grass for the roofs. What a contrast from our beautiful hills and scenes about Nanking they seemed.

About eight-thirty we came to a larger village which seemed a relic of better days. Once a market town dignified by a mud wall and gate, it had through vicissitudes of flood and famine degenerated to a most Godforsaken looking place. The mud wall was everywhere tumbled about and just the gate was still standing. Only one day in five was now a market day. We pulled up before the remains of an old brick temple with the typical country theatre in the open space before it. As we entered the gate of the temple courtyard there was a sudden blast of bugles and 30 boys all dressed in black work uniforms drew up at attention and at a command from their leader bowed low before us. We have promised them that they will be excused from lessons this morning and go with us to judge the home cotton projects, Chang explained. But first let us have some tea.

The teachers' quarters of the establishment was a dilapidated, mud addition to the temple—a tiny little room with dirt floor and a grass roof. The furnishings were as coarse and crude as Chang's own homespun clothing but everything was clean and one was not in a mood to criticise the quality of the tea after a dusty ride of 20 li.

As soon as we had refreshed ourselves we struck out over one of the paths leading to a nearby village, with the whole student body trailing after us. There Chang brought us to a little rectangular patch of cotton presided over by a proud little 12 year old urchin. All the aunts and uncles, brothers and cousins gathered round, while we were supposed to form our scientific estimate of the merits of the work. Surely no cotton of the yield and quality of that grown by the boy had ever been seen in that village before.

An old gentleman's beaming face in the foreground attracted my attention. "Who is he?"—I whispered to Chang.

"Oh he is the boy's father," Chang replied "and is even more proud than the boy himself."

"Do the parents object to having their student sons dig in the ground in their school gardens and in these home projects," I asked.

"They did at first but now they have made the remarkable discovery that a boy can still be useful around home after he begins to study and the fact that they are learning about better crops pleases the people immensely."

From village to village we passed inspecting each boy's work and finally by noon time we were back at the market town well tired out with our long tramp and inspection.

"On to-morrow, market day and Sunday happen to fall on the same day," Chang explained. "So we are holding a special Sunday service which combines Sunday School, Church, and an Agricultural Fair."

That afternoon everything was a bustle of preparation The old temple room where the idols were now screened off and which was used as a class-room was now decorated with the exhibits of the students. Some of the exhibits were from the cotton projects, others were from the school gardens, still others from the school work such as mounted specimens and drawings. Besides the competitive feature and display of work there were demonstration exhibits showing the advantages of better varieties of wheat and cotton, better methods of culture, and better methods of marketing. When the days work was done Chang insisted on giving up his good bed to me while he arranged a series of benches for himself to sleep.

The next morning I awaited the oncoming events with considerable anticipation. Such a peculiar mixture of ceremonies and functions it had never been my pleasure to attend. By eight o'clock the students had arrived and for an hour there was quiet and serious study of Sunday School lessons in which Chang was aided by one of his village church members. By nine, the paths radiating from the town were filled with villagers flocking to market. The school and its exhibit were the center of attraction. Many were the exclamations of wonder and admiration especially on the part of those examining the product of their own sons or nephews.

As the hour of eleven o'clock arrived the old temple bell struck, The crowd gathered in the open lot in front of

the country theatre. I was quite astonished to see more than a thousand of the country folk and nearly as many women as men. Chang who served as pastor as well as teacher mounted the stage. Calling to attract the attention of his audience he announced a hymn. Aided by his Christian members grouped with the school boys he led them lustily through the song, "Bringing in the Sheaves." Then he read from the book of Matthew the parable of the sower. Calling for a reverent silence he then gave a short simple prayer thanking God for the harvest, for his love and care, and petitioning for more of the spirit of love in our own hearts.

Then came the most peculiar sermon that it has ever been my privilege to hear. He began quite without a text and began to talk about wheat planting. As the time for sowing was approaching he urged the farmers to plant seed of improved varieties that they might receive a better harvest. He held up before his audience the bundles of superior wheat grown by his pupils on their school farm and explained that a supply of improved seed was now available.

Next he explained that the yield of wheat the year before would have been far greater if it had not been due to the nematode disease. This was not due, he said, to the evil spirits but to a tiny worm which got into the seed. Then taking a tub of water which he had prepared on the stage, he said, "Now I will show you how we can do something to check this disease."

Every eye was upon him and there was breathless interest as he weighed out a certain amount of salt mixed with the water and then poured in the bag of wheat. Now you see he explained as he stirred the mass. Many of the grains come to the top. The others go to the bottom. The ones on top all have the disease and will bring it again if we plant them. The floating grains he dipped out and placed to one side. The grain at the bottom he dipped out and spread on a corner of the platform in the sun. Without changing his style of address he continued. "Now this disease in the heart of the wheat is just like sin in the heart of man." With the same open-mouthed interest his audience listened while for twenty minutes he drove home in a telling manner the teaching of the Jesus way as the method of cleansing from sin.

Another song and the pastor announced, "Now we will have the awarding of prizes for the best home work in growing cotton." Then as their names were read, the boys winning first, second, and third honors shyly mounted the stage and received their badges of honor.

The pastor then announced a drama and immediately a smile of approval lighted up the faces of the audience. Then from the side rooms of the stage came the little actors. a group of the older pupils, yet made up with all the whiskers and other adornment of grown-ups. Their play set forth in a stirring manner the evil consequences of gambling as contrasted with the virtue of thrift.

A brief summing up of their message by Chang himself, followed by words of friendly cheer and a benediction completed the program, and the audience dispersed to barter for their knicknacks, on the village street before returning home.

"This village is a different place since Chang Hsien-sien came here" remarked an old village elder standing at my elbow. "Two years ago there were was scarcely a family that was not entangled in some quarrel or lawsuit, and gambling was the only thing for which the town was noted. Now the magistrate hardly ever has a case from this section and he calls this the model village of his hsien. "Every one is talking improved crops and learning to read nowadays."

"Learning to read?" I asked.

"Oh yes," replied the elder, "every Sunday he holds a class in learning to read.

And sure enough that afternoon more than two hundred villagers sat on benches brought from village stores and homes while Chang laboriously taught them characters from the stage by writing them on his big blackboard.

The next day I tarried long enough to hear the pupils say their lessons and watch them in their improved wheat field preparing the plots. Their enthusiastic projects in the field seemed to stimulate their alertness in the class room. The spirit of the old fashioned pupil droning over his book and too dainty to touch outside manual labor was missing entirely.

"What do you expect to make out of these boys,—farmers?" I asked Chang.

"Citizens!" he replied as quick as a wink. "When we start them right we don't put on limitations as to what they can do, we take the limitations off. A few of these boys will be farmers and good farmers. Some, I hope, will be teachers, some preachers, some engineers, and so on. The main thing is they will have developed the habit of doing things and the grit that goes with it while they are still in the formative period.

"Just one thing more before I go," I asked, "don't you get tired of this work so far away from the cities and among this ignorant country people."

Chang's face betrayed absolute astonishment. "Tired of it," he repeated, "why I would rather be doing this than be President of China. Think of the interest and the response of all these farmer folk—the very best people of China. Think of the opportunity of leading them from famines to prosperity. Think of the future of these school boys and what they will mean to their country. Think of this rapidly growing church and its influence on the lives of these people. No I am not tired of it. I only hope that I may be given the years and strength to make the most of this wonderful opportunity."

On the afternoon of the following day I was drawing near home. Never had Purple mountain looked ao beautiful as upon my return from those dusty plains. As I drew up in front of the gate I saw Wang Tsung Ming's private rickshaw standing in front of the door.

"Oh how are you?" he beamed as I entered where he was sipping the Chekiang tea. "I have just learned that you were about to arrive and I am very anxious to show you my new plan as it is now revised." And he proceeded to draw a bulky bundle from his leather case. "I found it necessary to add five new chapters and each chapter has been expanded to thirteen divisions."

"Really Mr. Wang," I said, "I fear you are too late."

His jaw fell. "Why how is that? There are still two weeks before the contest is closed."

"Well, you see its this way Mr. Wang. Another fellow has beaten you to it. He didn't know about the contest, but he worked up a better plan than yours and it works. The country is already being saved."

G.

College of Agriculture and Forestry,
Nanking University, Nanking.

## L. C. Dyer Addresses House on Trade with China

On March 29, Congressmen L. C. Dyer of Missouri, sponsor of the amendments which American businessmen in China desire to have effected in the China Trade Act, spoke in the House of Representatives at some length in the interests of the amendments. It was expected that the House bill would be passed during April and it would then go to the Senate for approval. Some effort was made to have the bill transferred from the judiciary committee to the commerce committee, because it was felt that the 20 lawyers who compose the ju diciary committee are more inclined to consider the legal phases of the bill than the beneficial commercial aspects of it.

Mr. Dyer told the House of the keen competition for business in China and the friendly attitude created by America's Open Door policy. He traced the history of American commercial effort in China, quoting statistics of the present business done by China with the United States and other foreign countries. Mr. Dyer quoted Director Julius Klein of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce in support of the bill, at length, and likewise Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese minister to Washington, and Captain Robert Dollar.

## University Club of Shanghai to Aid American School in Study of Chinese

At a recent meeting of the American University Club of Shanghai, a representative of the American School spoke of the difficulties experienced by the teachers in their efforts to interest and to instruct pupils in Chinese history, art, economics and language. The scarcity of books in the school library was given as one of the drawbacks. The University Club has decided to assist the school to secure a thoroughly trained Chinese to become the head of the department of Chinese, to help the school to secure speakers on things Chinese and to assist the school in building up a good library on China. Anyone who has books on China or things Chinese of any description and who is willing to help enlarge the school library is asked to send them directly to the school or send a postal card to the school and the books will be sent for. Information regarding collections of books on China, written in English, which might be secured for the school, or any suggestions which might further this cause will be appreciated if sent to Dr. J. C. McCracken, 5 Avenue Petain, Shanghai.

# Japan's New Policy in Korea and Formosa

BY RALSTON HAYDEN

(*From Foreign Affairs, New York*)

BARON Makoto Saito, Governor-General of Korea, stated the fundamental principles of the colonial policy of the Japanese Empire in three terse sentences: "The economic development of the country must come first. Education and the raising of the standards of the people will follow. Afterwards political development may be possible." He was discussing the problems of Korea, but his words describe perfectly the course which his country is following in every colony over which floats the banner of the Rising Sun. Prior to 1919 this policy was carried out by the application of naked force. In that year, however, the velvet glove of conciliation and "attraction" was slipped over the iron hand of Japanese control in Formosa and Korea, Japan's greatest colonies. The new methods by which these dependencies have since been ruled are being closely watched by the governments having large interests in the Far East. The United States in particular is interested in this newest phase of Japanese colonial policy not only because it has an important bearing on the general question of peace in the Orient, but because it offers some striking contrasts with the policy which America has followed in the Philippine Islands.

Japan acquired her first large colony, Formosa, in 1895 at the end of her victorious war with China. The island is about the size of Massachusetts and Connecticut combined. It lies ninety miles off the China coast, less than six hundred miles south of Japan and approximately two hundred miles north of the Philippines. The population consists of about 3,500,000 Chinese, 80,000 Malay aborigines and 160,000 Japanese.

The traveler in Formosa is soon impressed with the truth of Baron Saito's statement that under the Japanese system the economic development of the country comes first. He sees splendid harbor works and port facilities, visits substantial and handsome public buildings that are far superior to those of most American states, and rides over a well built, excellently equipped and efficiently operated railroad system. He travels through two hundred miles of agricultural land that is as intensively cultivated as that of Belgium, and inspects enormous and growing industrial plants. Wherever he goes he observes all of the external evidences of prosperity.

If he turns to history and statistics the investigator discovers that this prosperity is genuine and that without question it is a result of Japanese rule. When the Japanese took over Formosa its annual imports and exports amounted to just a little more than 20 million yen; in 1921 they were worth more than 286 million. Until 1905 Japan annually subsidized the government of Formosa to the extent of millions of yen; for the past eighteen years the colony has made annual contributions to the Imperial treasury. The Japanese have introduced scientific methods and abundant capital into industry, agriculture. fishing, mining, and forestry. They have created a modern transportation system. Above all, they have established a rule of law maintained by a reasonably honest and efficient government. Given these advantages, which it never had under the Chinese Empire and apparently could not yet expect as a province of the Republic, the Chinese population of Formosa has done the rest.

The remarkable economic development of their country under Japanese auspices has not, however, escaped the bitter criticism of the Formosan Chinese. Japan's policy, they believe, is simply that of vicious exploitation. In the early days of the occupation they were robbed of the richest lands in the island by terror and chicanery. The Japanese government has monopolized the production and sale of camphor, tobacco, salt, opium, sake, and other spirits, the most profitable Formosan industries. The Formosans claim that their resources and labor are exploited by Japanese capitalists, and that the tariff laws give Japan a monopoly of the market and compel them to pay monopoly prices. In a word, it is their belief that the Japanese and a few rich Formosans whose political support they have purchased are the only ones who profit by the development of the country.

Investigation on the ground leads to the conviction that there is much truth in this indictment. On the other hand, there is no doubt that the lot of the common man is immeasurably better in Formosa now than it was before the Japanese occupation, or than it is in China. As for the higher class Formosans, they are beginning to participate more generally in Japanese enterprises in the island, and doubtless will obtain a larger share of the profits.

The visitor in Formosa also discovers the truth of Baron Saito's dictum that education and the raising of the standards of the people will follow economic development. He finds that Formosan cities are among the cleanest in the Orient, that they are well equipped to perform all of the manifold services expected of modern municipalities, and that they are efficiently managed. The same praise might well be given to the educational system and to the departments of sanitation and public health. In 1895 Formosa was justly considered to be one of the most unhealthy countries in the world. Today no part of the Orient has more favorable health conditions, while a comparison of the Formosan health and medical services with those of the Philippines, for instance, is distinctly to the disadvantage of the latter.

"Afterwards political develpment may be possible," said Baron Saito. Is it possible in Formosa while that island remains a part of the Empire of Japan? The Japanese say that they hope so and that the colony is now entering this third and most delicate phase of its development. The Formosans are skeptical and point to the record of the past to justify their lack of faith in the future.

For seven years after 1895 the Japanese army practically ruled Formosa. During this period the organized resistance of the Chinese population against their new sovereign was broken, banditry was stamped out, and the savage aborigines were brought under control. At the end of 1902, for the first time in its long history, law and order prevailed in the "Beautiful Isle." Life and property had become as safe there as in Japan. The reign of the soldier was followed by the rule of the policeman. When Viscount Kodama became Governor-General in 1902 he gradually limited army activity to military affairs and exerted his authority over the people chiefly through the medium of a Japanese police force. Japanese as well as Chinese residents in Formosa declare that the policeman was a harsher and less considerate master than the soldier. Frequently he was of a distinctly lower type than the police in Japan proper. He held his Chinese wards in contempt, often spoke their language haltingly or not at all, and was apt to regard his short, blunt sword as the means best fitted for explaining and enforcing government ordinances. These ordinances regulated every aspect of life in Formosa. They were, and are, extremely galling to the Chinese population, for the Chinese are individualists who put personal liberty among the first of the desiderata of life.

Prior to 1920 scarcely a trace of self-government could be found in this oldest Japanese colony. The governmental organization was, and is, simple. At the head of the bureaucratic hierarchy stand the Governor-General and the Director-General of civil administration. They administer the government through the bureaus of the government-general, the governors of the seven provinces, and the chiefs of the fifty districts into which the island is divided. All of these officials are members of the Japanese Civil Service, an organization which exhibits the usual virtues and defects of highly trained bureaucracies. This hierarchy is paralleled by a series of police officers, directed by a bureau of police in the central government. Within the towns and villages the people are divided into small groups, for each of which a native headman is made responsible.

In 1919 the Imperial Cabinet took the initial steps towards the liberalization of this autocratic system of government. Baron Kenjiro Den, a distinguished liberal statesman, became the first civilian Governor-General of Formosa, and a series of important reforms was undertaken. With the chief executive officer of each of the political divisions of the island was associated an advisory council. These councils are appointed and are composed of Japanese officials, private Japanese residents of Formosa and Formosan Chinese. Their functions are advisory only and obviously they are completely under the control of the government. Nevertheless they do afford an official channel for the expression of popular opinion; they may be able to influence, even though they cannot possibly control official action. In Formosa great differences of opinion exist as to their value. There seems to be a general feeling, however, that the local councils are giving the people some voice in the administration of local affairs.

Coincidently with this extension of political privileges the government adopted the policy of offering to Chinese Formosans educational opportunities equal to those afforded Japanese residents. From their first days on the island the Japanese had furnished primary schools for Chinese as well as for Japanese children. Instruction, however, was in the Chinese language, the schools often were inferior in quality, and it was only in exceptional cases that Chinese children actually passed into the higher institutions, in which Japanese alone was spoken. "This is manifestly unjust," said Baron Den. "It is eminently proper that we also grant them opportunities of education not inferior to those available to our own children; that we encourage them to develop; that

we foster men of genius in all walks of life, thereby increasing the resources of our country. And it is with this in view that I have made it possible for Formosans *qualified in the Japanese language* to enter schools for Japanese children. Excellent results have already been obtained with incalculably good effect upon *our policy of assimilation.*" (The italics are the writer's.) As a further measure of assimilation with Japan the Imperial Civil and Commercial Codes have recently been extended to Formosa. Although the displacement of the old Chinese law may cause some temporary confusion and hardship, yet it will give Chinese Formosans many rights which they have not hitherto possessed, and will put them on a legal equality with the resident Japanese.

The professed goal of the recent reforms in the administration of the island is the "Formosanization" of the government and, perhaps, its ultimate assimilation with that of Japan. The writer believes that this is the real purpose of the Japanese. Whether they will have the political sagacity and the courage to accomplish it,—whether,indeed, it is possible of accomplishment,—is another matter. Twenty-seven years of despotism is not a very sure foundation upon which to build liberal institutions. A large number, probably a majority, of politically active Formosans will not even admit the sincerity of the government's intentions. A mass meeting of Formosans residing in Tokyo recently adopted and distributed resolutions criticising Baron Den's administration bitterly. A paragraph from this manifesto, translated into English by a Japanese, sets forth some of the political grievances of the nationalists and reveals their general attitude towards the "sham reforms:"

"According to the present system of government in Taiwan, the powers of making laws, judicial and other acts of administration are vested in the Governor-General. It is really a despotic government. The Governor-General does not understand the real will of the Formorsans, who have special life and customs. He does nothing but hoodwink the people by establishing false self-government, by allowing Formosans into Japanese schools,—not actully carried out,—and by promulgating dead laws allowing Formosans to become higher officials. As an instance of maladministration we point out the rigorous laws governing the punishment of rioters, unlawful disposition of loafers, compulsory labor intervention in sugar cultivation and its sale, requisitioning of money and land, etc. Thus the government infringes upon the rights of the people and they are able to do anything they want. The almighty government! . . . The lawful organization of the Political Society Claiming Legislature in Taiwan was prohibited, to the great disappointment of Formosans who rely upon the Japanese Empire. The magazine *Taiwan* was prohibited distribution, as it contained articles by noted men of Japan on the claim of Formosa for a separate legislature. 3,600,000 Formosans have no recourse for redress, enduring oppression and humiliation. Such an attitude of the government only tends to provoke the ill-feeling of the ruled, and is not the one to be taken by wise administrators who wish ultimate success in the administration of the island."

This manifesto could not have been issued in Formosa. The expression of public opinion there is made practically impossible by the government. But Formosans in Japan, Manila, and the China coast cities tell whom they can that their people will never cease to resist assimilation, and that China will not rest satisfied until the Japanese are expelled from this old Chinese province. Occasional flashes in Formosa itself reveal the forces of discontent that are normally concealed by the Japanese machinery of repression. A number of strikes of a revolutionary nature have occurred in the upper schools; upon the occasion of the visit of the Prince Regent last April, 532 prisoners who were in jail for revolutionary activities were given commutation in their terms of imprisonment. A highly intelligent Japanese gentleman told the writer in Formosa that, "It is now a race between liberalization and revolution."

More than a quarter of a century of despotic Japanese rule in Formosa, then, has produced the following results: law and order, economic prosperity, elevated standards of living, widespread education, and rising political discontent. The writer believes the Japanese government realizes that if it cannot solve the political problem with which it is now faced, its remarkable material achievements in Formosa will, in the end, avail the Empire nothing.

In Korea the Japanese have applied the general policy and many of the methods which they first developed in Formosa. The economic results bid fair to be equally satisfactory, although the problem is both greater and more complete. No one who has not seen with his own eyes what the Japanese have done in Korea can appreciate their truly remarkable accomplishments. Railroads, steamship lines, hotels, banks, mines, afforested mountain sides, scientific agricultural projects, schools, hospitals, and cities of stone, brick and cement are the visible products of the marvelous mechanism of colonization which Japan has built up during the past generation. No country has ever created such a complete, well organized, abundantly capitalized and ably directed organization for the economic penetration and conquest of other lands.

Thus far the masses of the Korean population have appreciated the ministrations of their foreign rulers about as heartily as our early activities in the West were relished by the Crees and the Sioux. Yet they are on the ground, 17,500,000 of them. They possess a national history, national institutions, and a national consciousness that are more ancient than those of Japan herself. If they are lazy and decadent they are also proud and stubborn. Unlike the American redskins they can not be brushed aside, driven out, nor exterminated.

The Korean rebellion of 1919 revealed to the world that Japan's astonishing material achievements in this colony had been accompanied by a tragic failure to solve satisfactorily the problem of the government of the Korean people. Nor was the lesson lost upon the Japanese themselves. No sooner had the rebellion been crushed than vigorous steps were taken to reorganize the government of Korea and to infuse a new spirit into its administration. An Imperial rescript announced that the objects of the reforms were "to treat both Japanese and Koreans as equals, and to enable the people of Chosen to live in peace and prosperity by endowing them with an administration conducted on a liberal and cultural line." The new Governor-General issued a proclamation frankly admitting the necessity of reforms and outlining the policy which he expected to follow. "I am determined," he declared, "to superintend officials under my control and encourage them to put forth greater efforts to act in a fairer and juster way, and promote the facilities of the people and the unhindered attainment of the people's desires by dispensing with all formality. Full consideration will be given to the appointment of Koreans so as to secure the right men for the right places, and what in Korean customs and old institutions is worthy of adoption will be adopted as a means of government. I also hope to introduce reforms in the different branches of administrative activity, and enforce local self-government at the proper opportunity and thereby insure stability for the people and enhance their general well-being." Sedition, however, was not to be winked at, and the proclamation ended with this sentence: "If anybody is found guilty of unwarrantably refractory language or action, of misleading the popular mind, or of impeding the maintenance of public peace, he will be met with relentless justice." In effect, the Japanese announced a new deal in Korea; but served notice that they would still make and enforce the rules of the game.

A large volume would be required to describe all the reforms which have been inaugurated in Korea since 1919. A few of the more important ones may be mentioned, however, with the remark that they constitute an official confession of the previous existence of conditions in Korea against which even the most docile of people might have been expected to revolt.

1. The government has abolished legal discrimination between Koreans and Japanese in the Korean civil service with reference to salaries, pensions and promotions, court rank, and decorations. The regulations limiting the jurisdiction of Korean judicial officials to cases in which both parties were Koreans have been rescinded. Punishment by flogging, which had been applicable only to Koreans, has been abolished. A general amnesty has been granted to Koreans implicated in the rebellion of 1919.

2. Formalism and red tape in the conduct of the government have been greatly reduced. Civil officials, save in exceptional cases, no longer wear uniforms. There has been a considerable decentralization all through the government, especially as between the central and the local administrations.

3. Means have been provided for the expression of Korean opinion. Leading men from all of the provinces are called to Seoul periodically for an exchange of views regarding the administration of the country. Inspectors, both Korean and Japanese, are continually in the field, "for the inspection of local conditions as well as for the observation of popular ideas and desires." The publication of a few newspapers printed in Korean is permitted. The Central Council, long intended to serve the Governor-General as an advisory organ, has been reorganized and is more frequently consulted.

4. The educational system has been reorganized in such a way as to meet, in part, the wishes of the Koreans.

5. The local administrative system has been reorganized. Partially elective, partially appointive advisory councils have been created in the several areas of local government. A portion of the Confucian temple funds which had been diverted to other purposes (stolen, the Koreans aver) has been returned to its former uses. The requisition of labor

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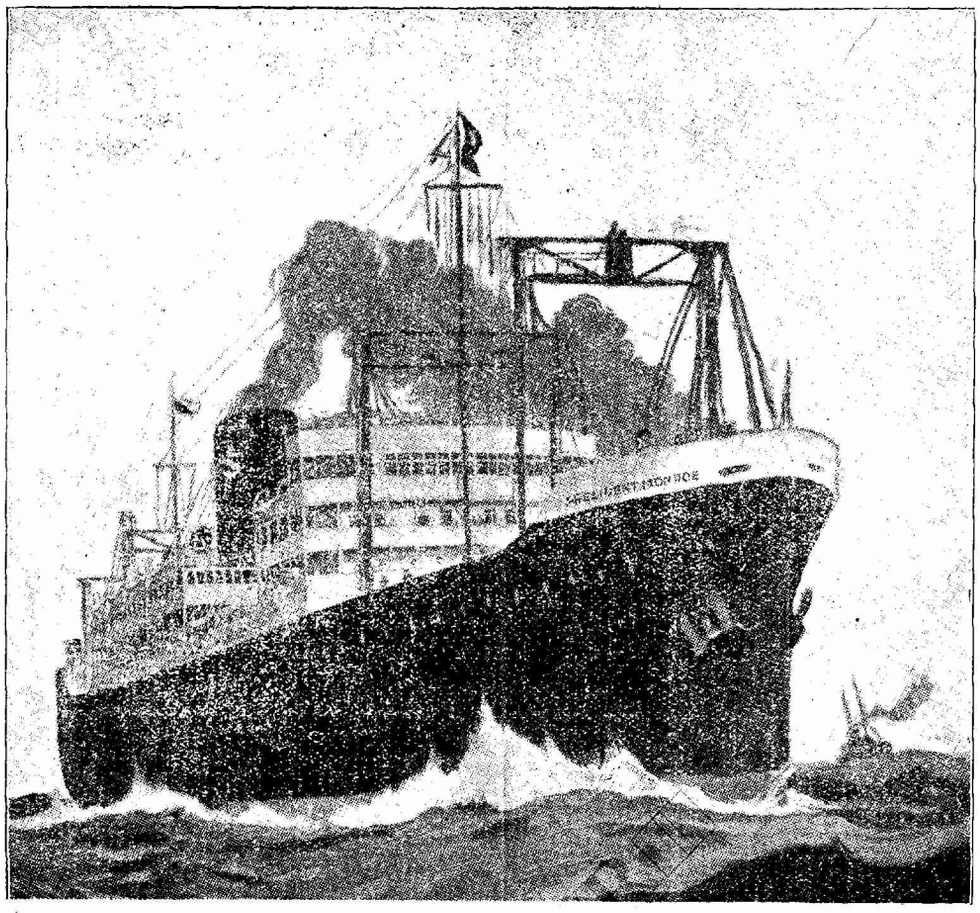

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and the forced donation of land for the construction of highways has been greatly reduced.

6. The police system has been reorganized. Prior to 1919 the police and the gendarmerie were united under one command and were directed from the central government. The two services have been separated, the former has been reduced in size, and the direction of the latter transferred from the central to the provincial governments.

7. Definite steps have been taken to guarantee an increased respect for Korean usages and customs.

In addition to instituting these specific reforms the Japanese have attempted to win the confidence and the cooperation of their Korean subjects by many other means. Influential Koreans are taken to Japan and there entertained with the charming hospitality of which the Japanese are masters. A moving picture film service has been used extensively to familiarize Koreans with Japanese life, and vice versa. A special propaganda office has been established to acquaint the people of Korea, Japan and elsewhere with the new governmental policy. Representative Korean officials, teachers and scientific men are frequently sent to Japan to attend conferences of leaders in their special fields. Social intercourse between the two races is encouraged at every opportunity. Vigorous efforts are being made to educate the rising generation in the Japanese language. No opportunity to emphasize the racial and cultural affinity of the Koreans and the Japanese is overlooked, and their common citizenship in the Empire is constantly harped upon.

Obviously it is difficult for an outsider to gauge either the sincerity or the probable results of such a reform program. Indeed, even the opinions of Koreans and of Japanese and foreigners long resident in Korea differ on these questions. The writer felt at the time, and still feels, that the Governor-General, Baron Saito, spoke very frankly about the purposes of his government and the difficulties with which he is confronted. After declaring that economic development *must* come first, that education and elevated standards of living *would* follow, and that afterwards political development *might* be possible, he went on to say that there were many difficulties to be overcome. The chief of these arise from the character of the Koreans. Many of them are crooked. They want "squeeze" from the Japanese and their own people. They are lazy. At present Bolshevist agents and money are stirring them up. The Russians, though, are clever. They do not give them too much money at once. Of course there are many Koreans who wish to cooperate with us for their country's welfare. But we cannot ask too much of these men. They are in danger from their own people. The Japanese desire to have the Koreans contented and happy. We don't want to make Japanese out of them against their will. But for our own safety, we must govern this country. We hope that in time the Koreans will realize that they need our assistance. They can do nothing by themselves." These plain words from the man who is the chief instrument of Japanese rule in Korea are refreshingly at variance with the familiar propaganda about peace, harmony and brotherhood in a land where these blessings have not existed for many years.

Like Rome at its best, Japan sends first-rate statesmen to be her proconsuls, gives them free rein while in their provinces, and holds them to account for results. No colonial minister or department in Tokyo stands between the Japanese governor and the Imperial Cabinet. The Colonial Bureau is merely a secretariat attached directly to the office of the Premier. Its chief is not an important or powerful official, and its functions are merely the transmittal and filing of colonial papers, Japan's colonial governors are immediately responsible to the Premier alone.

Among foreigners resident in Korea there is much more respect for the present administration than a visitor at first supposes. For the brutalities and stupidities of the past there is little but reprobation. But those Europeans who themselves have to deal with Koreans seem inclined to talk about the difficulties with which the government is faced as well as about its shortcomings. One foreigner whose opinion regarding Korea would be respected anywhere, spoke substantially as follows: "One of the greatest difficulties faced by the Japanese is in securing the cooperation of the Koreans. Of course a large proportion of the population is determined never to cooperate. But there is, and always has been an important Japanese party among the Korean people. This party is growing rapidly. Its members have made up their minds to accept Japanese rule as inevitable and to make the most of whatever advantages are offered by it. Yet they seem to be unable to get together among themselves or with the government on any practical proposition. The masses are indifferent, or at least quiescent. The 'intellectuals', who have not much to lose, are the principal agitators. The trouble with them is that they do not tie up to any principle. They reach for and seize this panacea and that. Their minds are in a ferment but produce nothing. They don't know what they want, but they want it like the devil."

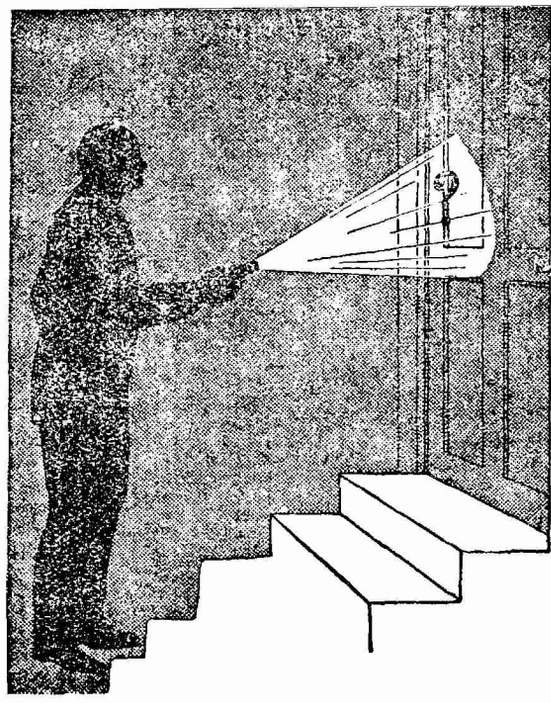
This same foreigner had recently returned from a trip which had taken him into every corner of the peninsula. "I found," he said, "that the Japanese are just as active in public health enterprises, educational work and other activities in remote districts as they are along the trunk line railway. I visited schools everywhere and found them crowded to capacity. Out of 300 or 400 pupils only twenty or thirty would be Japanese children. The rest were Koreans. The teachers were both Korean and Japanese. A few years ago—before 1919—the people were indifferent or hostile to the schools. Now they are eager to have their children attend, and the problem is to take care of them all. In recent years the knife has been used pretty freely on the Korean budget (made in Japan), but the school appropriations have not been touched. In fact, last year when there was a million and a half yen cut in the personnel of the government that amount was added to the educational budget."

Many other resident foreigners relate incidents in their experience with the Koreans and express opinions concerning these people that tally closely with those of the gentleman just quoted. One of the most distinguished of them in discussing the attitude of the Koreans toward the Japanese said: "In 1919 the country was aflame with hatred of the Japanese, a hatred that can be well understood. Many of the causes of that bitterness have been removed. The older people still cherish it fiercely; many Koreans try to keep it alive as a matter of pride, or of habit, or almost of religion. Yet time is working against them. Education and modern civilization are working against them. Thousands of Koreans who as a matter of course tell you that they hate the Japanese, get along perfectly well with the individual Japanese people with whom they come into daily contact. I should not care to predict how it will end, but we all know that if the Japanese were to withdraw today there would be chaos tomorrow."

For obvious reasons it is much easier to get the story of the Korean nationalists in many other parts of the Orient than in Korea. In Manchuria and Siberia are more than 2,000,000 emigrants from the former Hermit Kingdom. Small groups of them are to the found in many of the cities along the China coast and in Japan itself. The Japanese propaganda agents very naively say that the Manchurian-Siberian group, most of whom are agriculturalists, emigrated "on account of the difficulty of living caused by the extraordinary rise in the prices of commodities in recent days; as a matter of fact, some 45,000 Koreans migrated from Chosen to Manchuria *during* 1919, mostly from this cause." (The italics are the writer's.) The plain fact is that most of these people abandoned their homes and fled from their native country rather than endure Japanese rule; or, in many cases, because the Japanese robbed them of the land upon which they had lived. A majority of the leaders of the Korean party of violence are members of this group. They hope to overthrow the Japanese regime by assassination, rebellion and attacks over the northern border, and they make frequent attempts to oust their foes by these means.

One center of Korean nationalism is in Shanghai. The "Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea," which was set up there in 1919, and which sent emissaries to the Peace Conference at Versailles, has now disintegrated. It has been replaced, however, by a "Korean Congress" composed of about 150 members representing the irreconcilables of Korea, Manchuria, and Siberia, as well as exiles living in Hawaii and the United States. One of these irreconcilables gave the writer an account of the character and the activities of the "Congress" which tended to confirm much already learnt in Korea itself. "We have been sitting now for several months," he said. "There are two main parties. One of them wishes to use violence of every sort against the Japanese. The other, representing the American Koreans and other groups outside of Manchuria and Siberia, feel that we cannot cope with Japan's military power and must rely upon moderate methods and a constant appeal to world opinion. So far no agreement has been reached by these two factions. Feeling between them has been bitter at times. Our difficulties are increased by the constant presence of spies. Whatever we say, the Japanese know all about it the next day. If a dozen of us meet secretly each one wonders who is the traitor. Of course we have our organization in Korea. But Japan still rules there by terror and our men are constantly being taken. Only today I learned that one of our friends who had been collecting data upon the extent to which the Koreans have been dispossessed of their lands, was arrested as he was attempting to get out of the country. But we have ways of keeping in touch with our people at home. If one man is caught another gets through."

This Korean is confident that the new Japanese policy of "attraction" will fail to win his people just as the former



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| DATE | RESOURCES |
|---|---|
| DEC. 31, 1918. | $425,710.00 |
| DEC. 31, 1919. | $1,030,019.00 |
| DEC. 31, 1920. | $2,762,134.00 |
| Dec. 31, 1921. | $3,211,698.00 |
| Dec. 31, 1922. | $6,364,221.74 |
| Dec. 31, 1923. | $7,870,334.93 |


application of undisguised force failed to subdue them. "We have no fear for the long future," he said. "The Korean people will never give in. The Czechs held out for several centuries. Now they are free. We can do that, and more. The Japanese are always doing stupid things to keep the hatred of our people alive. They will have to take all of our land and drive us all out of the country before Korea will be safe for them. This they cannot do."

The more intelligent of the Korean irreconcilables pin their hopes for the future upon China and Russia. They regard Japanese supremacy in the Orient as a passing phase, a mere incident in the great drama of history. In common with many Chinese they hold their overlords in contempt as well as hatred. Inevitably China will come into her own. When she does the barbarians will be broken utterly. This is what one hears from Mukden to Batavia. As for Russia, her day is coming too, they say. She does not forget.

An American who returns to the Philippines after a sojourn in either Formosa or Korea would be less than human if he did not feel a certain sense of pride in the larger spirit of liberty which is characteristic of our Oriental dependency. Yet those who understand the situation in the Philippines recognize that in one important phase of colonial development the United States has been far less successful than has been Japan; and they realize that both Americans and Filipinos, especially the latter, will have to pay the price of that comparative failure.

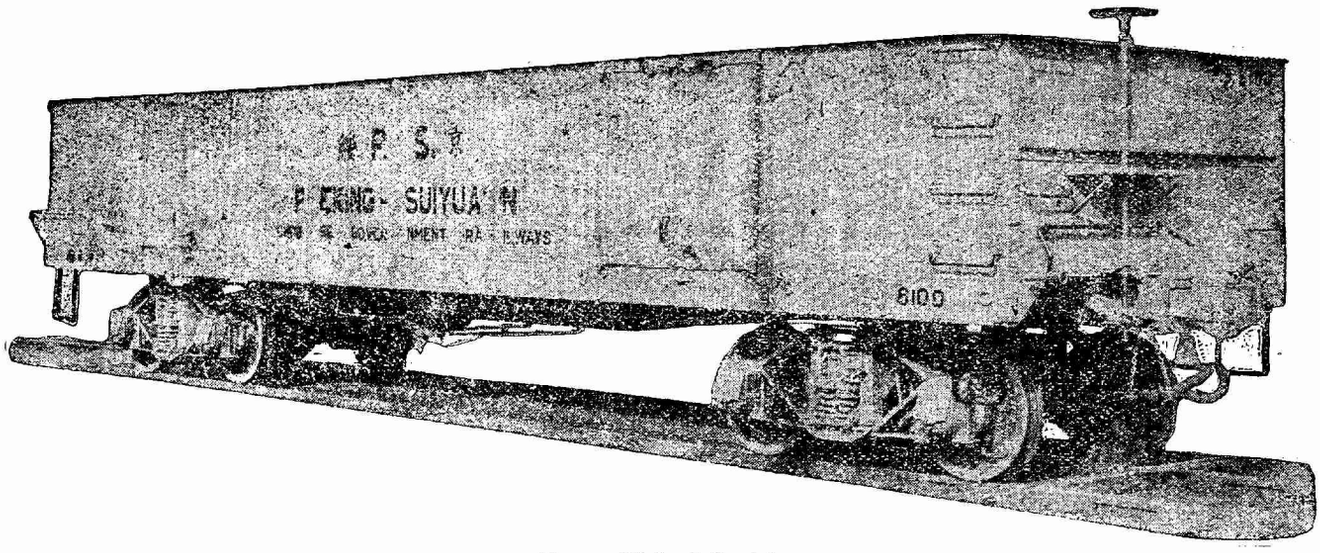
During the American regime in the Philippines political and general education has enjoyed an unparalleled growth. Yet during this period Americans and Filipinos have not succeeded in laying an economic foundation substantial enough to support the social and political superstructure which they have erected, The result is that not only independence but further progress of any sort in the Islands must wait upon the creation of a vastly greater national income than will be available for some years to come. The Japanese, on the other hand, have proceeded much more slowly in the social and especially the political development of Formosa and Korea. Once they are seriously embarked upon a progressive program, however, both of these countries will have at their disposal ample means for the completion of their task. At the present time the annual income of the government of Formosa (population 3,500,000) is about $50,000,000; while the Government of the Philippines (population 11,500,000) has at its disposal about $32,000,000 yearly. Considering the cost of the modern civilization which both of these people covet these figures are of great significance.

Where are the Japanese coming out with Korea and Formosa? Will their present policy of "attraction" and the great material advantages which they have given these colonies so dim the memories of the past as to produce at least an acquiescence in Japanese rule? Or, in some future struggle, will one of these dependencies prove to be the Achilles heel of the Island Empire? Press reports of a bloody uprising of Koreans in Tokyo and Yokohama during the recent disaster suggest vividly the dangerous possibilities of a permanently hostile population in Formosa and Korea. In the developments of the past four years there is much evidence that Japan realizes the danger of the situation and that she is determined to consolidate her military gains by political and moral victories. It is to this end that the new Japanese policy in Formosa and Korea is directed.

## J. Sloat Fassett Dies en Route to United States

J. Sloat Fassett, well known American politician who had many friends among Americans in China, died on board the *Empress of Russia* on April 21 en route from Shanghai to Vancouver. Mr. Fassett arrived in Shanghai from the Philippine Islands in March, after having spent considerable time in the Philippines in connection with lumber interests. He was 70 years old and a native of Elmira, New York, his home at the time of his death. He served three terms in Congress, was proprietor of the Elmira *Daily Advertiser*, and served several terms in the state legislature of New York. He was educated at the Universities of Rochester and Colgate and the University of Heidelberg. Mr. Fassett created considerable interest in the legal phases of granting independence to the Philippines, during his last trip there, by stating that Congress had not the right to free the Islands, a constitutional amendment being necessary.

# All the world over

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## GENERAL AMERICAN CARS

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# Who's Who in China

**Mr. Ch'en Shih-li**

**陳時利字劍秋**

Mr. Ch'en Shih-li was born at He-chiang Hsien, Szechuan province, in 1875. He was a law graduate and began his official career in 1896 as a member of the Ping Pu, then the Board of War. In 1899 Mr. Ch'en was given the rank of Expectant Secretary of the Ping Pu and in 1900 he was given on the recommendation of the Viceroy of Szechuan the rank of Taotai and was subsequently sent to Kuangtung for appointment. In 1901, at the recommendation of the Viceroy of Chihli, Mr. Ch'en was appointed by a special Imperial Decree a Court Director of the Fourth Order. In 1903 he was given an appointment on the Board of Commerce. In 1905 he became Director of the East Police Bureau of the Outer City of Peking. In 1906 he was appointed Councillor-in-Chief to the Outer City Police Administration. In February 1907 Mr. Ch'en was appointed Chief Secretary of the same administration. Five months later he became Chief of the Outer City Police. In 1908 he was made a member of the Councillors' Bureau in the Ming Chen Pu, then the Board of the Interior and concurrently the directorship of the Metropolian Secret Service. In July 1909 Mr. Ch'en was ordered to wait for appointment as Military Deputy-Lieutenant-Governor. In May 1912, the First Year of the Republic, Mr. Ch'en was appointed Chief of the Police Department in the Ministry of the Interior. In May 1913 he received the additional post of legal councillor to the President. About the same time he was given the Fourth Order of Chiaho. In October 1915 Mr. Chen was appointed to another concurrent position as Chief of the Local Police Training Institution. In September 1916 he was ordered to act as Chief of the Department of Rites and Ceremonies. In January 1917 he became chief of the Department of Civil Engineering in the Ministry of the Interior. In February he was awarded the Third Order of Chiaho. In August he was ordered to hold concurrently the post of the proctor of the Directorate of the Metropolitan Municipal Administration. In December he received the Fourth Order of Paokuang Chiaho. In January 1918 Mr. Ch'en was appointed Resident Director of the Municipal Administration, still holding other posts in the Ministry of the Interior. In March he was honored with the Second Order of Chiaho and in December, the Third of Wenfu. In February 1919 Mr. Ch'en was appointed a councillor of the Alien Property Administration Bureau. In May he received the Second Order of Tashou Chiaho. In March 1920 Mr. Ch'en was decorated with the Second Order of Wenfu. In July he was given another position in the Councillors' Hall of the Ministry of Communications. In the same month he was appointed Advisor to the Municipal Administration. In October he assumed the post of chief in charge of the Works Department in the Famine Relief Administration. A month later, a Commission was called in the Ministry of the Interior for the study of famine relief measures and Mr. Ch'en was made one of its members. In December he was appointed Co-Director of the Famine Relief Bond Bureau. In February 1921 Mr. Ch'en was conferred the Second Order of Tashou Paokuang Chiaho. In December he was invited by the Civil Governor of Anhui to be his High Advisor. In February 1922 Mr. Ch'en was appointed Executive Member of the Yangtze River Commission and in March became Chairman of the Yangtze Technical Committee under that Commission. In November 1922 Mr. Ch'en was removed from the posts that he had been hitherto holding in the Ministry of the Interior, which he had continuously served since 1907. In April 1923 Mr. Ch'en was reinstated in the Ministry of the Interior and given the former post of Chief of the Department of Civil Engineering. This post he is still holding.

**Mr. H. A. Pan**

**潘學安**

Mr. H. A. Pan was born February 5, 1893, in the native city of Shanghai. He received his early education from his parents and entered St. John's University, where in 1912 he received his B. A. Degree. After finishing at St. John's, he spent one year in Tsinghua College where he received a Boxer Indemnity scholarship. While waiting for his scholarship funds, he served as instructor in English in Soochow Academy for one year. In 1914 he went to America and entered the Wharton School of Commerce and Finance of the University of Pennsylvania, where he received the degrees of B. Sc. in economics in 1916 and M. A. in 1917. As a student, Mr. Pan was inclined chiefly toward literary activities, being associate editor of the Tsing Hua *Alumni Annual*, associate editor of the *Chinese Students' Monthly* for two years, and twice First Prize winner of the Monthly Essay Contest. Upon his return to Shanghai in 1918, he joined the faculty of the Teachers' College at Nanking as Professor of Economics and Insurance. In 1920 he became Chinese adviser to the general manager of the American Asiatic Underwriters. Since 1921 he has been assistant-secretary of the Asia Life Insurance Company. Absorbed in in the task of building up life insurance in China, Mr. Pan is actively interested in insurance education and is now lecturing on property and life insurance at St. John's University in Shanghai regularly, and delivering special addresses on insurance and finance in other schools and colleges.

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For this reason we make a final appeal to the readers of the China *Weekly Review* for photographs and biographical sketches regarding any of their friends who have accomplished something of importance which causes them to stand out above the crowd and to deserve notice in "Who's Who in China." Such biographies should contain the date and place of birth, place and extent of education, positions held, political affiliations if any, societies of which he is a member, notable philanthropies, etc.

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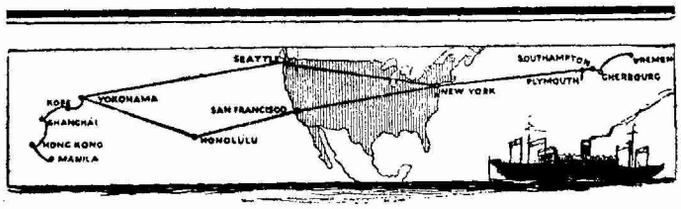


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**General Chang Huai-chih**
**張懷芝字子志**

General Chang Huai-chih was born at Tung-a Hsien, Shantung province, in 1860. He began his military career as Adjutant Aide-de-Camp to the late Yuan Shih-kai. In 1905 General Chang became Commander of the Defence Forces at Shanhaikuan. In 1908 he was sent to Japan to witness the Grand Maneuvers. Upon his return to China he joined the Peiyang First Division. After several promotions, he became Commander of the Shantung Fifth Division stationed at Tsinanfu. Shortly before the establishment of the Republic, his division was transferred to Tientsin. After the First Revolution, General Chang was appointed Defence Commissioner of Tientsin. Later he was transferred to be Defence Commissioner of Paotingfu, from which position he resigned in the middle of 1914. In September 1915 General Chang was appointed Tutung of Charhar Special Area. In May 1916 he was appointed Military Director of Shantung and two months later he became Tuchun of Shantung, and was also given the concurrent position of the Civil Governor of that province. In May 1917 General Chang received the Second Order of Merit. In June 1917 General Chang joined with Generals Ni of Anhui, Chang Tso-lin of Fengtien, Tsao Kun of Chihli, and others in defending the position of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui against President Li Yuan-hung. This political issue finally resulted in the attempt by Chang Hsun to restore the old monarchy. When Marshal Tuan declared war against Chang Hsun, General Chang stood with the former and rendered valuable service by cutting off at Tsinan Chang Hsun's reinforcement from Anhui. In January 1919 General Chang was appointed Chief of General Staff which position he is still holding. In January 1920 he received the First Order of Merit. In October 1920 he was awarded the First Order of Tashou Paokuang. In January 1922 General Chang was made a full general.

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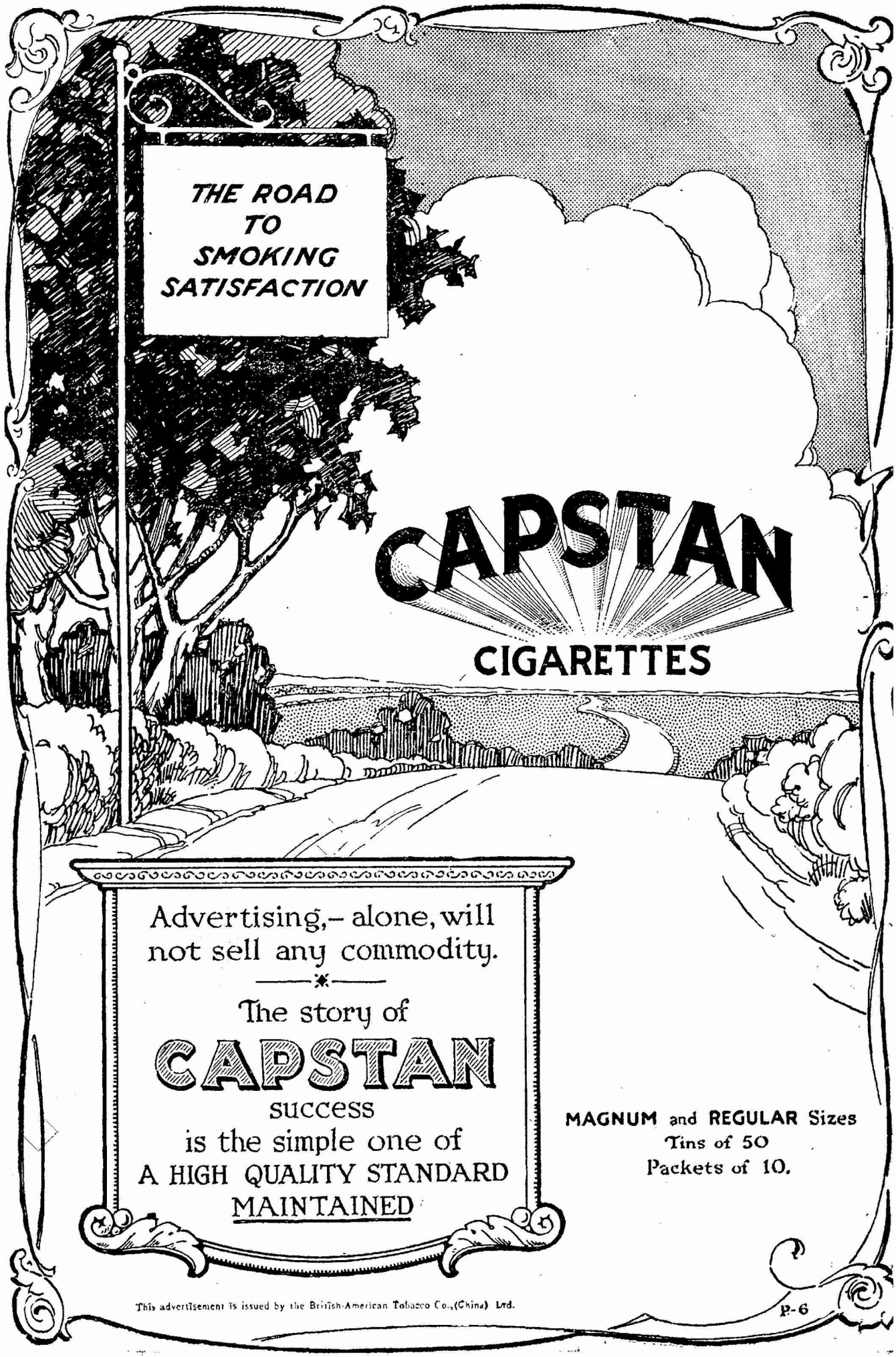
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# Men and Events

A son was born to Don Tingling of the Admiral-Oriental Line and Mrs. Tingling on May 6.

Louis and Aaron Glemby sailed on the *President Grant* for an extended trip round the world.

H. C. Bernard of the Zellerbach Paper Company has returned to Shanghai from a business trip to Hongkong.

Governor-General Merlin of French Indo-China arrived in Shanghai, last week en route to Japan.

Captain C. T. Hutchins, formerly Naval Attache at the American Legation, has joined Mrs. Hutchins in Peking.

Dr. Henry S. Houghton, resident director of the Rockefeller Foundation in Peking, made a short visit to Shanghai recently.

A son was born to Consul and Mrs. James P. Davis on May 5. Mr. Davis is administrative consul at the American Consulate-General, Shanghai.

Members of General Frederick Ward Post of the American Legion will make the annual pilgrimage to the grave of General Ward at Sungkiang on May 25.

Mr. Stephen, chief manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Hongkong, sailed for home on the *Empress of Asia*, May 10, after a brief visit in Shanghai.

Charles Dailey, correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* and the *China Weekly Review*, and Mrs. Dailey sailed south from Shanghai on the s. s. *Chambord*, May 8, for a few weeks' trip.

J. F. Rock of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, who has been exploring Yunnan for the past two years, has left Shanghai for Nanking and Peking.

C. S. Beatty, Oriental manager of the Sun-maid Raisin Growers, is leaving Shanghai on May 18 for Japan, whence he will sail for the United States on June 1 for several months' vacation.

Charles D. Giauque, formerly principal of the American Academy at Tsingtao, has accepted a position in the physical welfare department of the Cleveland Board of Education and is living at Lakewood, Ohio.

A large number of American returned students and their families were entertained on May 3 at an outing party at the Forts Hotel, Woosung, under the auspices of the American Returned Students' Club.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Leonard returned to Shanghai on the *President Pierce*, May 6, after a year's absence. Mr. Leonard, formerly of the U. S. Rubber Export Co., now represents several American manufacturers.

Harry W. Frick, assistant manager of the Shanghai branch of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, accompanied by Mrs. Frick, sailed on the *President Cleveland* on May 10 for a five months' visit to the States.

Charles B. Davis of Boston, one of the vice-presidents of the General Electric Company, with Mr. Preusmann, president of the Tokio branch, has been visiting the Shanghai offices of the China General Edison Co., Inc.

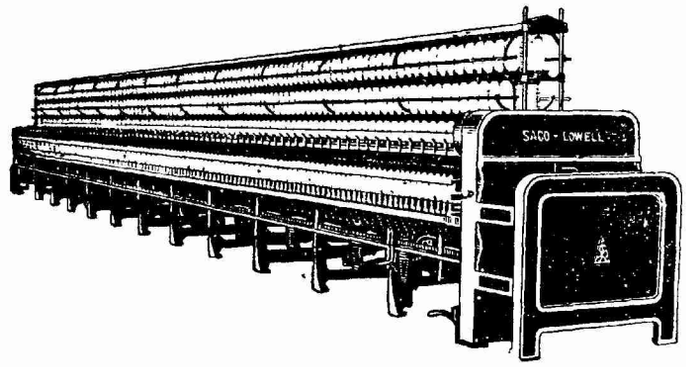
Mrs. L. N. Hayes, who came to China under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and later became principal of the Mary Porter Gamewell School for Girls in Peking, died in Shanghai on May 4.

Dr. Eugene C. Peck, professor of biological chemistry in St. John's University, gave a scientific talk dealing with local foods and their nutritive values in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society under the Society of Science and Arts on April 6.

Dr. Fred J. Wampler, acting director of the Council on Health Education, and Dr. S. M. Woo, head of the School Hygiene Department, are in Hangchow inspecting the progress of the school hygiene program which the Council is conducting in that city.

During the week from May 4 to 11 inclusive, known as "Health Week" and "Clean-Up Week" in Shanghai, lectures were given on the manner of preserving health, and residents were impressed with the necessity of cleaning up their premises to insure themselves against summer diseases.

The China Society of America held a luncheon at the Plaza Hotel, New York, on April 26, at which time Fred Dean, of Andersen, Meyer and Company, spoke on American business in China and its possibilities. Honorable L. C. Dyer presented the China Trade Act and the proposed amendments thereto.

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The Shanghai American School choir under the direction of Miss Bernice Austin, sang the cantata "Hail the Victor" at the Sunday Service League on May 4. In addition to this special musical program, an address was delivered by Rev. K. T. Chung of the National Christian Council on "The Unequalled Opportunity of the Chinese Christian Pastor of Today".

Professor Eugene C. Peck, B. S., M. D. (Harvard) of the Department of Biology, Chemistry and Physiology in the Pennsylvania Medical School of St. John's University, is to offer courses in Food Chemistry and Diagnostics in the Union Summer School to be held at St. John's from July 5 to August 1. His courses will be open to foreign and native students.

In the final debate of the East China English Intercollegiate Debating League, St. John's University team was victorious over the University of Nanking. The debate took place in Sage Memorial Hall, Nanking, on Friday evening, May 2. The question was "Resolved that the United States should within five years grant independence to the Philippine Islands". The St. John's team consisting of V. V. Be, T. M. Toong and H. L. Mo supported the negative. The judges were the Reverends Rowland and Drury of Shanghai and Professor Tu of National Southeastern University, Nanking. Their decision was unanimous in favor of the negative.

Just prior to leaving Shanghai for a brief trip to Manila, on May 7, A. G. Henderson, general agent for the Orient of the Great Northern Railway, made announcement of the New Oriental Limited train which his company will inaugurate on the Seattle-Chicago run on June 1. The company has invested several million dollars in building the ten trains to be used, which are announced as the most luxurious thing on wheels. They will have shower baths for men and women, a commodious lounge exclusively for women, ladies' maid, hair-dresser, manicurist, barber, and valet. A new feature in the sleeping-cars is fixed headboards to afford greater privacy during the daylight hours of travel and dispatch in making up and taking down the berths.

China Architects and Builders Compendium figures as the title of a book edited by J. T. W. Brooke of Davies and Brooke, Shanghai architects, and R. W. Davis, managing director of the North-China *Daily News*. The first part of the volume tells of land values, registration, rates, taxes, fees, water supply, electricity, gas, insurance and building rules in Shanghai and Hankow. Part two is devoted to technical information for architects and engineers concerning weights, prices of materials, etc., while part three is a directory of architects, builders and contractors in the two ports and part four is a catalogue composed of advertisements of various building materials. Typographically, the Compendium is one of the finest pieces of work that has ever been turned out in China, the quality of paper, artistic arrangement and excellent printing redounding great merit to the *Daily News*. Annual editions are to be issued, according to the preface of the editors.

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## Notice.

Ginling College will give its annual entrance tests on Friday, May 30th. Those desiring to take the tests should make application at once to Miss Ella M. Hanawalt, Ginling College. Places in which tests will be given will be determined later. The tests will not be repeated in the autumn.

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# News from North China

May Day was observed in Peking by those who attended the exercises in the American School. The program was composed of athletic events, singing, dancing and recitations. Miss Mildred Felt was crowned queen of the day.

Following the death of General Sun Lieh-chen, the late Tuchun of Kirin at Mukden, General Chang Tso-hsiang, Commandant of the 27th Fengtien Division, has been appointed by Marshal Chang Tso-lin as Tuchun of Kirin. General Chang Hsueh-ling, son of Marshal Chang, has been promoted to be acting Commandant of the 27th Division to succeed General Chang Tso-hsiang.

O. J. Todd, engineer of the China International Famine Relief Commission, has returned from an extensive inspection trip in Honan, Shansi and Shensi. During his travel in Shensi, he observed that irrigation work is necessary, as according to historical records, out of 162 famine years dating from 1390 B. C., 127 were caused by drought.

Rabindranath Tagore, who arrived in Peking more than a week ago, is now busily engaged in speech-making here. His program includes a number of speeches in Tsinghua College, the National Normal University, Temple of Agriculture and other places. He also called upon the Manchu boy emperor, Hsuan Tung, at the Forbidden Palace last Sunday.

Tsing Hua College of Peking celebrated its thirteenth anniversary and home-coming day for four days starting last Saturday. Last Saturday, a large crowd assembled at the college and the afternoon program was composed of speeches and music. In the evening, two plays were staged by the students, one in Chinese and the other in English. On the second day, a party of about 180 composed of faculty members and students took an excursion to the Great Wall. A track meet took place on Monday among the students. The last day was the thirteenth anniversary of the college and was a holiday.

At a Cabinet meeting last Saturday, it was decided that a house tax or police tax should be tried as an experiment to raise money for paying the Peking police and gendarmes whose pay is eight months in arrears. Later it was decided that the proceeds should also be used to pay other municipal expenses such as primary schools, etc. The detailed regulations have not yet been drawn up.

Captain Edward James Maloney, U. S. Army, arrived in Peking from Hankow Friday morning and is staying at the Hotel de Pekin. Captain Maloney is stationed at Fort William McKinley in the Philippine Islands. He came to China on U. S. S. *Huron* and has been travelling along the Yangtze during the last month. Mrs. Maloney and her little daughter were in Peking for some time before the arrival of Captain Maloney.

Dr. John E. Weeks, Professor Emeritus of the Department of Ophthalmology of New York University, and Mrs. Weeks left Peking last Monday for Japan via Mukden. Dr. and Mrs. Weeks are completing a trip round the world and are on their way back to America.

P. Y. C.

Peking, May 2, 1924.

# News from South China

General Fan Shek-sang, commanding the 2nd Corps of the Yunnanese Army in Canton, has sent a detachment of his troops to occupy the Kwangtung Arsenal at Shekch ng, a position which will give him preference in the applicatioe for arms from this arms and ammunition factory. General nFan is also director-general of the special bureau in charge of war finance, an office controlling all gambling revenue. It has been estimated that, if all gambling protection fees are procurable for the military authorities under central control, something like $34,000,000 a year may come to the war chest. Of course no one knows exactly what the military authorities will receive owing to the attempt of every commander to retain whatever income the local authorities may receive from this direction. With General Fan in charge of the arsenal and the gambling revenue in Canton and vicinity the position of the Yunnanese in Canton is much strengthened.

Aside from gambling, the next easily gotten revenue in Canton is from opium traffic, and this city and vicinity will be able to produce to the government more than $9,600,000 a year or about $800,000 a month. General Lu Di-ping of the Hunanese Army is in control of the opium-suppressing bureau, really an agency selling this drug under the protection of the military authorities.

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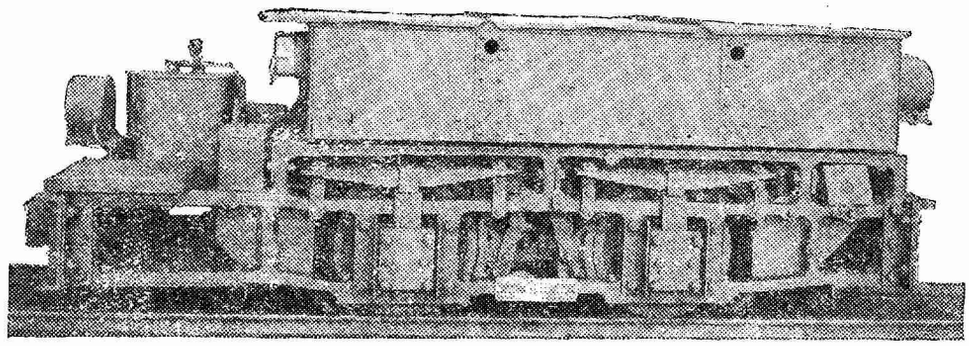

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By allotting the eastern districts in Kwangtung to the Hunanese mercenaries under the command of General Tan Yen-kai, a former military governor of Hunan, for occupation and defense, the Anhwei troops in Canton are the ones to have to be provided for, and Dr. Sun Yat-sen is sending General Fan Chung-hsiao and his Anhwei mercenaries to the southern districts of Kwangtung.

Latest reports from the Hunanese in the eastern districts of Kwangtung state that they have captured Hoyuen, a city under the control of General Chen Chiung-ming until its fall the other day.

The city of Lokchong up the North River of Kwangtung has suspended business in order to avoid further taxation. Sometimes a load of goods from Canton to Lokchong, especially salt, sometimes had to go through more than 50 military stations on the way, paying 1 ½ to 2 ½ per cent tax at every station, not mentioning the delays caused and the frequent practice of troops to commandeer articles useful to them.

H. H. Chan, managing-director of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung Section, has petitioned the generalissimo complaining that troops are helping themselves to materials from the railroad warehouses and shops.

Among the foreigners to arrive at Canton in the last few days are nine Russians. The number of Russians in Canton has been increasing, and the men usually support themselves through peddling blankets and furs while the women rally around the two dance halls and a few cheap hotels.

Foreign consuls in Canton find themselves with much more work these days. To avoid having their launches or small steamers commandeered and their homes confiscated by the military authorities now in their midst, many Cantonese have sold their property to foreigners and, whenever foreign boats or houses are taken by the unruly mercenaries, the consul of the nationality concerned is called upon to recover the property taken. It is pretty costly nowadays to get the foreign protection desired. One launch, to our knowledge, pays $144 a month to a syndicate for protection, besides $60 a month for two guards furnished by the Hongkong police. The French, Portuguese, and the British flags are much desired these days and can be secured while the American consulate-general has been very conservative in this matter.

On account of lack of foreign demands for Canton silk the cultivators of silk worms in Shuntak and other nearby Canton towns are restricting their production and consequently the farmers of mulberry trees find their leaves selling at less than $1.50 a picul.

Canton last week saw the return of the *Charles Hardouin* and *Paul Beau*, two Hongkong-Canton steamers of 1,555 tons owned by Chinese but carrying British flags, to their regular run. These boats were formerly employed by the Hongkong government for war service during the World War.

The Canton-Kowloon Railroad, not operating regularly for nearly a year, expects to resume service within a fortnight, according to informal announcement made the other day when news of the evacuation of Chen Chiung-ming's forces from the eastern section of the line was given out.

The Young Men's Christian Association in Canton, under the patronage of the mayor and a committee of prominent Canton citizens, has started the popular education movement to teach 1,000 popular words of the Chinese language to illiterates. The first-class opens this week and four months will be taken to graduate a class.

By the local assessment plan, under which the residences and property owners along the road contribute proportionally in accordance with their size and value of their holdings, Canton will soon commence to have another six modern streets built. To insure the contribution going to the proper authority the property owners are paying it to the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton. The construction work will, however, be directed by the Canton Municipal Department of Public Works.

Cheng Hung-nien, secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen in charge of finance, has been appointed commissioner of finance of Kwangtung.

Misinterpreting restraint as tyranny, probably moved by the undue emphasis of individual liberty on the part of a political faction which itself is being enslaved by foreign militarism, two well known schools in Canton are suspending classes. The Holy Trinity College, managed by the Church Missionary Society, dismissed four students recently for holding meetings within the campus contrary to regulations, and the students are now out on strike demanding the reinstatement of their former schoolmates and denouncing the principal, who is British, as an imperialist trying to crush the freedom of assembly. The students of the Kung Yee Medical College are also on strike as a protest against the suspension of the sophomore class from lectures, demanding,

the unconditional re-admission of the suspended. The sophomore class, with 17 members, a fortnight ago asked for the resignation of a professor, an act considered by the president and executive council of the college as an insult and interference with the administration of the college. Upon the attempt of the class to boycott the professor in question, the college authorities dismissed the 17 students from classes until they would apologise to the president.

The Canton authorities are considering the repeal of the recently ordered tax on aerated waters upon the offer of the factories concerned to contribute $15,000 towards the popular education fund. The British consular representative in Canton protested against this impost some time ago on the ground that it is taxing foreign firms, as A. S. Watson & Company is the largest manufacturer of soda waters in this part of China.

H. W.

Canton, April 25, 1924.

# Anniversary of Lincheng Bandit Outrage

May 6 completed a year since the occurrence of the Lincheng bandit episode, when Asia's finest train, the Blue Express, was derailed in southern Shantung province by bandits and 30 odd foreign men and women and some 100 Chinese were carried off into captivity for periods, in some cases, amounting to 38 days. Foreign papers in China took occasion to recall the details of that sinister event, pointing out that the Chinese government had ignored the demands of the foreign diplomatic corps for preventing a recurrence of the outrage and that nothing had been done towards indemnifying the victims of the bandit raid. There has been nothing of conspicuous moment in China in the last days, press reports being confined to minor events which seem to point to the inevitable breakdown of the present faction in Peking. The attitude of the Washington administration which seems inclined to arrange Japanese exclusion from the United States in some manner to avoid wounding Japan's pride, has soothed the opposition which the exclusion amendment to the immigration bill aroused when passed by the United States congress. Japan is this week engrossed in the elections which are to be held on May 10. General Wood reiterated his opposition to Philippine independence to a group of Filipino pressmen during the week. Meanwhile, Quezon and Osmena are speeding across America to Washington to present extreme Filipino views on the question before Congress when the bills prepared by the insular affairs committee come up for discussion.

## Shanghai Road Extension Disturbance

More important than the near-riot which almost resulted from attempts of the Shanghai Council to tear down British property along North Szechuen road in Chinese territory to widen the street, was the attitude adopted by the Chinese press of Shanghai toward the trouble-makers, whom the North-China *Daily News*, leading the discussion in the foreign papers, branded as pure and simple blackmailers. The *N-C. D. N.* related the trouble as follows:

"The hysterical outbursts against imaginary infringements of China's sovereign rights, on the part of Chapei Street Unions, came to a head May 1 when a squad of 40 to 50 police, European, Sikhs, Chinese and Japanese, were called out to North Szechuen Road Extension post-haste to deal with an ugly mob of loafers and agitators, some 400 strong, who were threatening to attack workmen employed by Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers in pulling down a number of houses for the purpose of widening the road to Kiangwan. Some rioting followed, the police were showered with bricks and a free fight occurred on the roofs of the houses concerned between the mob and the workmen. The history of the outbreak is as follows. Some time ago Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers decided to pull down some houses on their property on the left hand side of North Szechuen Road, a short distance past Jukong Koad. The property is registered at the British Consulate, and when the Municipal Council heard of it, they realized that an opportunity had arrived for them to proceed with the scheme for widening and straightening the road to Kiangwan. Accordingly they purchased the strip of land alongside the road on which Messrs. Brandt and Rodgers's houses were, with the intention to pull them down and use the space for widening the road. News of this leaked out, and meetings of various street unions in the vicinity were held, in which many foolish and inflammatory things were said. There was a good deal


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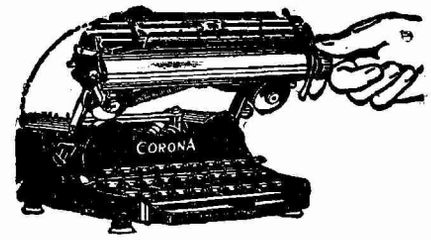


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of talk about China's sovereign rights and resolutions were passed urging the people in Chapei to protest, forcefully if necessary.

"The result was that a large number of bad characters and people of the slum classes foregathered at about nine o'clock the morning of May 1 to await the arrival of the workmen and prevent them from doing anything. The tenants of the houses, meanwhile, had been intimidated by emissaries of the trouble-makers and all sorts of threats were made against them if they consented to leave their houses. Consequently, when the workmen arrived, they were met by opposition from the people in the houses and the mob outside. A squad of 35 Sikhs, armed with rifles and bayonets, proceeded to the spot, and had not been there long when trouble did break out. Some of the crowd had stolen round to the rear of the houses and mounted the roofs, where they attacked the workmen. A short and sharp struggle ensued on the house tops, in which the workmen were assisted by the police who succeeded in removing the trespassers. The next thing that happened was a good deal of noise and a shower of bricks from the street. The police chased the crowd around and the foreign inspectors drew the Sikhs up at the "ready" to frighten the would-be rioters. This action had the desired effect and the crowd was quiet for the rest of the day. The workmen were guarded by the police all day long."

Commenting editorially, the same paper stated:

"The whole episode was a very ugly case of blackmail. The agitators demanded Tls. 50,000 of the landlord and when they could not get it, they turned on hired rowdies to make trouble. They did unfortunately squeeze the tenants for $10,000. With students shouting for sovereign rights" one can to a certain extent sympathize. Wrongheaded as we think many of them, they are inspired with a feeling of patriotism. We must regretfully add that the Chinese newspapers come very badly out of the affair. If they have so little decent feeling towards the administration under whose protection they live and prosper, that they did not hesitate to fill their columns with the palpable and inflammatory falsehoods which they have been publishing, at least they might have thought of their countrymen whom they were exposing to the dangers of a riot. From the professioal agitator we expect nothing better. From the best Chinese newspapers of Shanghai we do. They have sadly stained their reputation.

"In the general upshot it is a matter for congratulation that the ejection of the tenants and demolition of the premises for road-widening passed off with so little actual disturbance. It is disquieting to think that at one time Sikh police were drawn up with their carbines at the "ready" and to realize that we were within an ace of very serious trouble. The police handled a difficult situation with equal firmness and discretion."

The episode is of particular significance at this time, because of the proposal of the Diplomatic Corps to have the boundaries of Shanghai extended in exchange for abolishing the Shanghai Mixed court, *i.e.*, turning the business of this court over to Chinese jurisdiction. When the proffer was made recently, residents of Chapei promptly protested. The Peking government is also opposed to extending the Shanghai Settlement.

## Peking Affairs

Contrary to first reports following the suggestion by the Peking government that a Commission of foreigners and Chinese be appointed to settle the value of the Lincheng indemnity claims, the Diplomatic Corps is not agreeable to the scheme. No reply has been made to the Peking government but it is understood that a strong note is under preparation which will reiterate the demands approved by the various diplomats, separately and jointly, and submitted to the Chinese foreign office. The attitude, it is understood, is that the foreigners are competent to fix the damages suffered without help from the Chinese government. Though the amount is only about $500,000, the demands for money from Peking from other sources are so many and so great, that there is cause to wonder where even a half million can be raised unless by looting the Imperial Palace, which occurred during the week to the extent $550,000. If the government should release that much for indemnity, it is certain to bring down on itself lusty protest from unpaid teachers, police, government employes, and militarists, so that Tsao Kun and his crowd find themselves on the horns of dilemma.

The Peking police are getting money for their day to day livelihood from the residents of Peking, who pay what amounts to a *cumshaw* for their individual protection. This condition has existed for some time, and is all that has kept a semblance of police protection in the city of Peking. General Feng, the Christian general, is reported to have tendered his resignation because of the embarrassing position in which his troops find themselves with pay 17 months' pay in arrears.

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Marshal Wu Pei-fu is urging that money be sent his soldiers south of the Yangtze in order that they may start cooperative operations to drive Sun Yat-sen out of Canton. Sun has apparently been gaining minor successes against General Chen Chiung-ming who is handicapped by lack of money.

Finance Minister Wang Keh-ming still absents himself from office. Last week, he called on President Tsao and is reported to have offered to return under certain conditions, which latter were not made public. The trouble between him and Premier Sun Pao-chi continues, but the latter has denied rumors that he is to resign and, at least, he attends cabinet meetings, which is more than Minister Wang does.

The Peking foreign office, in compliance with protests from foreign governments, sent out a telegram to the various provinces on May 2 to desist from collection of the cigarette tax which has caused great annoyance in central China for some months past. Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces have been the worst offenders, and their attitude towards Peking's wishes will be observed with interest.

Another peace pact has been arranged, according to *Reuters*, between Tuchun Chi of Nanking and General Lu of Chekiang. The latter felt pressure after the successes of the Northern government in Fukien on the southern border of Chekiang. Tuchun Chi was more amenable to reason because of the rivalry between himself and Marshal Wu.

### Soviet Envoy Karakhan Still in Peking

Soviet Envoy Karakhan and Japanese Minister Yoshizawa have been holding conferences unostentatiously at Peking. Karakhan has denied that he is without plenipotentiary powers to conclude agreements with both China and Japan, complaining in turn that the Japanese foreign office withholds such powers from Yoshizawa with whom he is trying to negotiate. The Sino-Russian pourparlers would seem to be entirely forgotton were it not for cables from Moscow, in which emissaries from Karakhan express the opinion that the Chinese people really want to recognize Russia and that their opinion will finally force the Peking government to resume negotiations and come to an agreement.

### Philippine Independence Would Be Failure

Interviewed by Filipino newspaper men on May 5, Governor General Wood reiterated his opposition to independence in the following words, according to a dispatch to the *China Press*: "I long to see your country free and independent; but the time has not yet arrived. If independence were granted you now it would certainly be a failure. The Philippines are the only Christian nation in the Orient imbued with Western civilization, and it would be a pity to have all that we have accomplished to date undone." What action Congress may take is always impossible to predict, but Wood unquestionably has the support of the administration so that no great change in status is anticipated for the Islands as a result of the agitation which has been carried on during this session of Congress.

## GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

*April 30.* Senate approves Naval Appropriation Bill providing total expenditure of $275,000,000.——Nomination of President Coolidge by Republican party believed assured on first ballot of June convention.

*May 1.* Senate approves Secretary Mellon's proposal for twenty-five per cent reduction in tax on earned incomes.—— The House and Senate conferees have reached a unanimous agreement on the bonus bill.

*May 2.* Japan may float another loan in the United States next year.——Strike of British aircraft workers settled.—— Investigation of report of inefficiency of American Navy to be asked.——Production of coal in Germany reaches pre-war level.

*May 3.* President Coolidge vetoes U. S. Soldiers' Pension Bill.——Cuban government asks permission to purchase arms in United States for use against revolutionaries. Chinese government decides to have Chinese Minister to Italy, Tang Tsai-fu, attend International Immigration Conference at Rome.

*May 5.* New York to San Francisco air mail will begin operations on July 2.——Resolution urging investigation of condition of naval establishments introduced in Congress.——Britain seeking better status for Indians in United States.——London doubts prospects of loan to Soviet.——Warring factions in Honduras sign peace treaty.

*May 6.* King signs Anglo-American Liquor Treaty.—— Governor-General Wood confirms reports that Japanese from Formosa have been raiding Babuyanes Islands.—— Senator Shortridge charges proponents of Japanese exclusion clause have been given unfair treatment in lectures broad-casted by radio.

# Progress of Globe Fliers

### American Army Fliers

Three American world-fliers have reached the tip of the Aleutian islands and are ready for the longest and most dangerous hop of the entire trip, that from Attu Island to the Kurile Islands. Major Martin, the leader of the flight, has been lost since May 1 when he left Chignik to fly to Dutch harbor where the other three fliers had been awaiting him since April 20. The American flight started from Santa Monica, California, with three Douglas airplanes on March 17. The fourth plane awaited at Seattle, whence they all set out on April 6. Major Martin's plane was damaged in landing on the first flight to Prince Rupert, British Columbia. The other three planes continued up the coast to Sitka, Cordova, Chignik and Dutch Harbor, Major Martin following one or two stages behind.

### French Flier

The first of May found Lieutenant Pelletier d'Oisy held up in Karachi, India, while his aeroplane was being overhauled. Lieutenant d'Oisy set out from Paris on April 25, accompanied by a mechanic, Sergeant Basin, in a Breguet 1919 plane of military type. His first hop was a flight of 1,250 miles to Bucharest, which he covered in 11 hours. The following day, d'Oisy flew 940 miles to Aleppo in Asia Minor. Then, following the course of the Euphrates river, he reached Bassora, near the head of the Persian Gulf, on the evening of April 26. On the 27th, he flew to Karachi. After work had been finished on his plane, Lieutenant d'Oisy set out on May 3 and flew across India 1300 kilometers to Agra. Weather conditions were bad, but on the 5th d'Oisy reached Calcutta. He will fly across Burma to Tonkin and thence up the China coast to Shanghai, Peking, Mukden, Korea and to Japan. There have been reports that d'Oisy might fly to America around the Aleutian islands, but he will probably not attempt it because of lack of preparation.

### British Flier

Squadron Leader MacLaren, has been halted at Parlu near Ajmere, in the heart of India, about halfway between Karachi and Calcutta, since April 26, having had to send back to England for a new engine for his plane. MacLaren started out in a flying-boat on March 26. He flew to Rome and then started for Athens, but was held up several days in Corfu for repairs, not reaching Athens till April 16. Two days later, MacLaren arrived in Cairo. His course was then directed across Arabia to Bushire in Persia on the Persian Gulf, which was reached on April 22. The coast was then followed till Karachi was reached when the start was made across India to Calcutta. The British fliers plan to encircle the globe.

### Portuguese Lisbon to Macao Flight

The two Portuguese military air pilots were held up for some days in Persia because of not having their passports properly visaed. They got under way, however, on May 4 and reached Karachi. Instead of flying from Karachi direct across India to Calcutta, as the French and British course was directed, they plan to skirt the Indian coast past Bombay and down to Goa, and then fly across India to the Bay of Bengal. The Portuguese fliers, Captain Britopaia and Lieutenant Tobeires, left Lisbon on April 2 in a Breguet biplane, with Macao as their objective.


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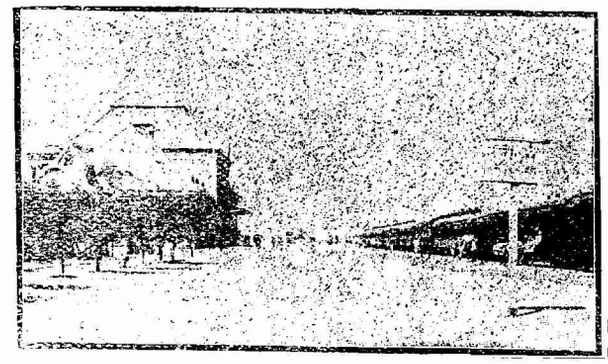
## A Train That Is Rarely a Minute Late



*Shantung Railway Train at the Tsinanfu Station Preparing to Start on Its Daily Run to Tsingtao*

## Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway

The Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway running from Tsingtao to Tsinan is 394.06 kilometres in length and has 50 stations on the main line and 6 on branch lines. It has over 1,000 bridges and culverts, of which 107 bridges are of 100 ft. spans or more and 562 masonry, arch, box and pipe culverts, and over 1,960 pieces of rolling stock, including 108 locomotives, 1,661 freight cars, 196 passenger cars. The lines run through the most important and historical places of Shantung Province, while the surrounding towns and cities abound in picturesque scenery. In order to give every facility to the travelling public, this railway has joined the Domestic Through Traffic arrangements with the Chinese Government Railways and China-Japan Through Traffic with the Japanese Government Railways.


## IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA

In re Estate of WILLIAM PRATT McLAREN, Deceased. | Estate No. 48 NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of William Pratt McLaren, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 26, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

LOUIS T. KENAKE,
Administrator
c/o American Consulate-General,
Shanghai, China.

April 26, 1924.

## IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA

In re Estate of DAVID WEISS, Deceased. | Estate No. 46 NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of David Weiss, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before October 26, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

LOUIS T. KENAKE,
Administrator,
c/o American Consulate-General,
Shanghai, China.

April 26, 1924.

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# New Books and Publications

## A Primer of Citizenship

*By Mrs. Reginald De Koven. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1923.*

The purpose of Mrs. De Koven's "Primer of Citizenship" is indicated by the title. It aims to provide a historical and political background so that the American school boy of about the age of ten can understand something of the more fundamental processes of his country's government. All through the book the author uses the didactic and at times moralizing method of a mother instructing her child. In addition to outlining the main features of the American government, both national and state, Mrs. De Koven has been quite successful in bringing the government, particularly the city government, close to the child, and in emphasizing the child's obligation to bear the burdens of citizenship as a just return for the benefits received. Her illustrations and examples are sufficiently vivid to catch the imagination of most children.

One might criticise the general tone of the book in parts. The flag, for instance, is "the banner which floats from our battleships, and which waves from the windows, the housetops, and the steeples when we are at war." And again, "it is the emblem or symbol of our country, and many in battle have lost their lives to preserve it from capture and defeat." The imaginative youngster might have little reason to suspect that the flag meant anything in times of peace. Military exploits do serve to focus the attention of the youthful student, but in the hands of a skillful author, the exploits of peace may be made to appear no less significant than those in time of war. The author does, however, deal with the subject of blind and uncritical devotion to the government which she calls "false patriotism."

From an economic point of view, the text is most conservative. In the chapter on "Dangers to the Permanency of Our Government" there is no mention, for instance, of the power of concentrated wealth to influence legislative, executive, and perhaps judicial policies. "All the benefits of our great free country are equally shared by every American citizen."

In her desire to avoid a troublesome and perhaps unnecessary discussion of details, Mrs. De Koven may perhaps be criticised for making a few statements contrary to fact. The 14th amendment to the constitution, for example, is said to provide for the validity of "all public debts." Some inquiring student in the back row will be sure to ask why the southern states, after the civil war, were allowed to repudiate state debts. The constitution is said also to be "unalterable except by the will of the people of *all* the states." One may hope that in future editions of the text, these statements, although not vitally important, will be qualified.

Robt. T. Pollard.

St. John's University,
April 30, 1924.

## Chinese Recorder for May

A goodly part of the editorials and much of the rest of the magazine is given to a consideration of the Church in relation to other Christian movements, more particularly to the relation of the Y. M. C. A. and the church. Prompted by a kindly article of S. H. Leger's entitled "Is the Young Men's Christian Association Becoming a Denomination?" there are expressed divergent views of many people from different parts of China. Homer H. Dubs gives a study of the religious education to be found written in Chinese, notes its weakness as being merely transcripts of Western material or faulty in motive and appeal. O. J. Goulier in "The Next Step in Religious Education" pleads for a careful study to determine what is the best content and method of teaching for the Chinese. Chauncey Goodrich out of his long and rich experience in China calls one to question with him why it is that Christianity has so little commendation in the lives of Christians. The church's responsibility to help the farmer crawl above the poverty line is well set forth by J. B. Tayler. In this issue Mrs. Samuel Couling completes her intensive research on the history of Assyrian Christianity in China.

# Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

*Professor of History and Government, St. John's University*

*This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.*

## 1. International Affairs

*Topic 1: U. S. Consulates in China*

References: Pp. 317-19,333-60,322

Questions: 1. To whom are the arguments in these articles mainly directed? 2. Why are all classes of Americans, and many other foreigners and Chinese interested in American Consulates? 3. In how many centers of China are there American Consulates? 4. What is the main object of a Consul? of a Minister? Why do Consuls in China have more influence than in most countries? 5. What comparison is made between the way in which private American business is carried on and government business? 6. What are the two main arguments advanced in this issue as to why the American government should improve its buildings in China? Why is the question of "face" or prestige involved? 7. How long has the United States had official and business intercourse with China? 8. How do American government buildings compare with those of Great Britain and Japan, for example? 9. What is the peculiar structure of the American government that renders the state of affairs here described possible? 10. Do Americans in the Orient have representation in Congress? 11. Do they make any contribution to the prosperity of the United States? 12. How large a sum would be required to house American government officials decently?

*Topic 2: Proposed Neutralization of the Philippines*

References: Pp. 370,319-21

Questions: 1. What is neutralization? 2. Name some countries that have enjoyed neutralization, and some that have not. 3. With what countries would it be necessary to make treaties if the Islands are to be neutralized? 4. Would neutralization of the Islands be independence? Why? 5. Give reasons why you think Great Britain, Holland, France, and Japan would or would not be glad to help in the neutralization of the Philippines. 6. What financial arrangements would have to be made if the islands were to be neutralized? 7. Why are the Filipinos denouncing Governor General Wood again? 8. Why does the proposed action bring up the whole Pacific Question? 9. Do you approve of the proposed measure? Explain.

*Topic 3: "Realities in the Far East"*

References: Pp. 319-21

Questions: 1 What is the basis of this consideration? 2. What is said as to the growth of Liberalism in Japan, and what is said as to the effect of this on international relations? 3. How does the American policy in the Orient differ from that of other Western and Oriental Powers? 4. Is this an old or a new policy? 5. What appear to be Japan's main plans for future expansion? 6. How do these affect China, and the Philippines? 7. What interpretation of the Lincheng affair is given? 8. What comments are made on the question of naval relation between the U.S., England, and Japan? What singificance is attached to this? 9. Why are the Philippines considered to be strategically located? 10. Do you agree with the general conclusions here given? Why?

*Topic 4: Helping America Understand China*

References: Pp. 321-2

Questions: 1. Before whom was this speech delivered? 2. What criticism of the description of China in American books is given? 3. Why is it desirable that Americans should have correct information in reference to China? 4. What is said as to the size of China, and of its over-population? 5. What is a Utopia? Is China one? Why? 6. In what way is France considered to be at least partly responsible for the continuation of confusion in China? 7. What is said as to the importance of China as a market for American manufactured goods? 8. What has Mr. Deane to say about American Consulates in China? 9. What is the Rogers Bill and what is its object? 10. What comments are made in reference to the Chinese Customs Service, the Salt Administration, and the Postal Administration?

*Topic 5: Dr. Tagore's Visit to China*

References: P. 324

Questions: 1. Who is Dr. Tagore, and why does significance attach to his visit to China? 2. What can you say as to his reception in China? 3. When did Dr. Tagore cease to be "Sir Rabindranath Tagore"? 4. What doctrine is Tagore preaching in China and India? 5. What criticism does he make of Western civilization? 6. How does he show devotion to his cause? 7. Why do Europeans and Americans respect him so greatly?

## 2. Domestic Affairs

*Topic 1: Comments on China's New Constitution*

References: P. 325

Questions: 1. What statement does Dr. Conlu make in reference to separating Executive and Legislative functions in modern governments? 2. Apply this remark to the British government? How far is it correct, and how far incorrect? 3. What is Cabinet or Responsible government ? 4. Under the Constitution how is a Premier appointed? 5. What are the duties of Cabinet Ministers? Does the Chinese Cabinet have the power that the English has? 6. Can the Ministers, well be responsible to both the President and the Parliament? Why? 7. What important reference is made to the Jones Act? 8. What two criticisms are made in conclusion of the new Constitution?

*Topic 2: The Lincheng Claims*

References: P. 371

Questions 1. What is the sum claimed by the Diplomats in Peking for indemnity claims over the Lincheng affair? 2. How many victims were there? 3. What is the new plan for settling these claims? 4. Is it a fair attempt at settlement?

---

## Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B Rosenfeld & Son

*China Cotton.*—Throughout this week the market displayed a steady tendency and prices moved within a comparatively narrow range, with the net result of a moderate advance from last week's level. The speculative element seems to regard the present level of prices as offering little inducement to operate on either side of the market, and is assuming a waiting attitude, requiring new developments in the general outlook as an incentive to fresh operations.

Looking at the situation in the broadest way, it is impossible to divorce the future course of the market from developments in the general situation of the world markets. Any improvements in this direction would in view of the preponderance of the speculative short interest, no doubt be readily responded to by the markets.

The chief interest from now on will be centered on the planting of the new crop, preparatory work in this connection commencing within the next few days, and we shall continue to report on the progress from week to week as we have done in previous years.

*Yarn.*—During the past week there has been no change in the fundamental conditions of the yarn market. Fluctuations were within narrow limits and with a steady tendency at the close of the week. Some 5,000 to 6,000 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export to Szechuen, Kiangse, Tientsin, Wuhu, Swatow, Canton, Chefoo and Northern Ports and over 4,000 bales direct booking with the mills has been recorded.

Liverpool, May 1, 1923

*Liverpool Market:*—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Middling Spot | 17.71 | Pence |
| „ July | 16.43 | „ |
| „ Oct | 14.29 | „ |

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, May 1, 1924.

*New York Market:*—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| July | 28.35 | Cents |
| Oct. | 24.50 | „ |
| Dec | 23.92 | „ |
| Jan | 23.57 | „ |
| Mar | 23.68 | „ |
| Spot | 30.30 | „ |

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, May 1, 1924.

*Bombay Market:*—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach, F. G. April/May | Rps. | 571 | per Khandy |
| Fully Good Bengal, May | „ | 522 | „ „ |
| Fine Oomra, May | „ | 549 | „ „ |

Market:—*Steady.*

*Shanghai Market:*—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tungchow, Spot | Tls. | 50.00 |
| Shanghai, Spot | „ | 45.50 |
| M-ginned, Spot | „ | 45.50 |
| Taichong, Spot | „ | 46.50 |
| Shensi, No. 1 Spot | „ | 47.00 |
| Ningpo, Spot | „ | 44.50 |

**Market:**—*Steady.*

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28-424

## Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, May 7th, 1924.

*By Maitland, Fearon and Brand*

Exchange:— After slight fluctuations the London price of silver for "spot" at 33d. is the same as last week, the quotation for two months forward at 32d$\frac{15}{16}$. is $\frac{1}{8}$d. down. Our official rate for T/T on London remains unchanged at 3/3d. Resales of Gold T/T by our local Gold Dealers and a little more paper offering made our rates steadier, but the latter support appears to have finished and we close uncertain. Silver at round about the present price is apparently offering fairly freely and our local stocks are ample for present requirements.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

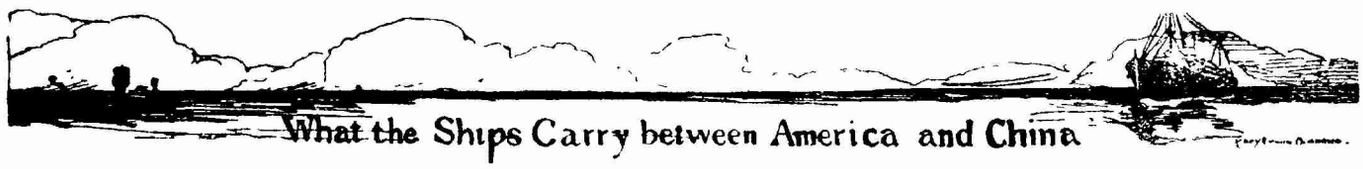
Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 36,937,000 an increase of Tls. 210 000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 50,160,000 a decrease of $ 20,000.
Silver Yen. ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....Yen. 800,000.

Estimated value Tls 73 612,000 as against Tls. 54,808,000 held at this time last year.

| | Average rates for April | Thur day May 1 | Friday May 2 | Saturday May 3 | Mon day May 5 | Tuesday May 6 | Wednesday May 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bk's selling rates | | opening closing | opening closing | opening closing | opening closing | open ng closing | opening closing |
| T/T London | 3 2.272 | 3/2 | 3/2 | 3/2 | 3/2 | 3/2 | 3/2 |
| D/Dfts. ,, | — | 3/2 1/4 | 3/2 1/8 | 3/2 1/8 | 3/2 1/8 | 3/2 1/8 | 3/2 1/8 |
| 4m/s ,, | — | 3/2 1/4 | 3/2 1/4 | 3/2 1/4 | 3 2 1/4 | 3/2 1/4 | 3/2 1/4 |
| T/T India | 227.076 | 225 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 225 1/2 | 225 1/2 |
| T/T France | 1,135.869 | 1075 | 1070 | 1075 | 1075 | 1075 | 1055 |
| T/T N Y. | 69.326 | 69 1/4 | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 69 1 |
| T/T H' ng | 3.706 | 74 1/4 | 74 1/4 | 74 1/4 | 74 1/4 | 74 1/4 | 74 1/4 |
| T/T Japan | 59.598 | 58 | 58 1/4 | 58 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| T/T Batavia | 191.587 | 191 1/2 | 191 | 191 | 191 | 191 | 191 |
| T/T Straits | 73.435 | 73 3/4 | 73 3/4 | 73 3/4 | 73 3/4 | 73 3/4 | 73 3/4 |
| Bk's buying rates 4m/s B/L. Trust, D/A | 3 4.272 | 3 4 | 3/4 | 3 4 | 3 4 | 3/4 | 3/4 |
| 4m/s ,, D/P | — | 3/4 1/8 | 3/4 1/8 | 3/4 1/8 | 3/4 1/8 | 3/4 1/8 | 3 4 1/8 |
| 6m/s ,, D/P | 3 4.772 | 3/4 1/4 | 3 4 1/4 | 3 4 1/4 | 3/4 1/4 | 3/4 1/4 | 3. 4 1/4 |
| 4m/s B/F. O., D, A, D, P | 1,213.261 | 1145 | 1140 | 1145 | 1145 | 1145 | 1125 |
| 4m/s N.Y. Lc. | 72.826 | 72 3/4 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 4m/s ,, Docs | — | 73 | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 |

| †Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling | May 1 | May 2 | May 3 | May 5 | May 6 | May 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bullion.** | | | | | | |
| *London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence. | 32 15/16 | 32 15/16 | 33 | 32 15/16 | 33 | 33 |
| **N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure) | G. $. 63 7/8 | G. $. 64 1/8 | G. $. 64 1/8 | G. $ 64 | G $. 64 1/4 | G $. 64 1/4 |
| Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch ..... | Tls. 278 80 | Tls. 278 80 | Tls. 273 80 | Tls. 274 [illegible] | Tls. 273 40 | Tls. 274 00 |
| Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.)999 touch) | 111 00 | 111 00 | 111 00 | 111 " | 111 00 | 111 00 |
| Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100 | 71.7625 | 71.85 | 71.8875 | 71.80 | 71.80 | 71.80 |
| Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney) | 4 1/2 % | 4 1/2 % | 3 1/2 % | 7% | 5 1/2 % | 4 1/2 % |
| *Closing Price in London for Previous day. | | | | | | |
| **Closing Price in New York for Previous day | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England rate of discount | 4% | London on Paris | T/T 66.51 |
| Bank of France rate of discount | 6% | New York on London | T/T 439 |
| London open Market rate of Dis. | 3 m/s 3% | Bombay on London | T/T 1/4 3/32 |
| ,, ,, | 4 3% | Hongkong on ,, | T/T 2/4 1/2 |
| ,, ,, | 6 3 1/16 % | Kobe ,, ,, | T/T 1/9 1/2 |



# What the Ships Carry between America and China

## Returns of the Shanghai Customs

*Bgs Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Mar. Tls. 1.28 equal Gold*

*S. S. Jadden*, April 2,
from U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw, Bls. 75 ... | Pls. | 267 |
| Iron, Galvanized: | | |
| Wire Shorts ..... | ,, | 451 |
| Zinc Dust..... | ,, | 10 |
| Wax, Paraffin ..... | ,, | 3,172 |
| Oil, Lubricating .... | Galls. | 25,209 |

*S. S. President Jackson*, April 12,
To Seattle

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Black, Hankow .. | Pls | 13 |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo ... | ,, | 6 |
| Egg Yolk, Moist .... | ,, | 376 |
| Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.. | ,, | 158 |
| Intestines, Sheep's," ... | ,, | 53 |
| Oil, Wood ..... | ,, | 9 330 |
| Walnuts, Kernels ..... | ,, | 99 |
| Umbrellas, Paper ..... | Pcs. | 3,920 |
| Carpets ..... | Hk.Tls. | 495 |

To Baltimore

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Umbrellas, Paper..... | Pcs | 3,500 |

To St Joseph

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Umbrellas, Paper..... | Pcs | 1,440 |

To Portland

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Umbrellas, Paper..... | Pcs | 2,806 |

To Buffalo.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, Shanghai, Bls.20 | Pls. | 29,38 |
| To Chicago. | | |
| Carpets .....Hk. | Tls. | 785 |
| To New York | | |
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, Shanghai, Bls. 20 | Pls. | 19,94 |
| Silk Pongees, Shantung | ,, | 0,65 |
| Bristles ..... | ,, | 58 |
| Feathers, Duck ..... | ,, | 99 |
| Straw Braid, White ... | ,, | 26 |
| Skins, Goat, Untanned . | Pcs. | 811 |
| ,, Kid ..... | ,, | 2,556 |
| ,, Lamb ..... | ,, | 1,953 |
| ,, Marmot .... .. | ,, | 20,000 |
| ,, Rabbit ..... | ,, | 22,220 |
| ,, Sheep ..... | ,, | 1 000 |
| ,, Weasel ..... | ,, | 7,600 |
| Skin Crosses Kid .... | ,, | 147 |
| ,, ,, Lamb.... | ,, | 1,717 |
| Umbrellas, Paper..... | ,, | 7,000 |
| Carpets ..... Hk. | Tls. | 1,959 |

*S. S. Korea Maru*, April 11,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Umbrella , Paper..... | Pcs | 528 |
| Carpets .. ..... Hk. | Tls. | 419 |
| Treasure, Silver Bars... | ,, | 75.562 |

To Baltimore

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Straw Braid, White.... | Pls. | 21 |
| To Galveston | | |
| Wool, Camels' ..... | Pls. | 100 |

To Boston

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Groundnuts, Kernels .. | Pls. | 375 |
| Skins, Goat, Untanned. | Pcs. | 25,000 |

To New York

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Groundnuts, Kernels .. | Pls. | 750 |
| Skins, Goat Untanned . | Pcs. | 2,500 |
| ,, Weasel ..... | ,, | 10 000 |

*S. S. Nagasaki Maru*, March 28,
from U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, Wheat ..... | Pls. | 863 |

*S. S. Esther Dollar*, March 31,
from U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron Bar Ends ..... | Pls. | 2,500 |
| ,, Plate Cuttings .... | ,, | 1,488 |
| Iron, Galvanized: | | |
| Wire Shorts ..... | ,, | 1,359 |
| Tinned Plates, Plain .. | ,, | 2,981 |
| Bones, Cow ..... | ,, | 83 |
| Bronze Powder ..... | ,, | 4 |
| Glucose ..... | ,, | 37 |
| Indigo Paste, Artificial . | ,, | 1,60 |
| Leather, Sole ... .. | ,, | 40 |
| Oak Bark Extract ..... | ,, | 84 |
| Paper, Coated ..... | , | 820 |
| ,, Writing ..... | ,, | 84 |
| ,, Unclassed ..... | ,, | 80 |
| Wax, Paraffin ..... | ,, | 704 |
| Rum ..... | Galls. | 5,660 |
| Turpentine, Mineral.... | ,, | 1,417 |

*S. S. Colin H. Livingston*, March 26,
from U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron Bars Ends..... | Pls. | 1,047 |
| Iron Galvanized: | | |
| Bolts and Nuts ..... | ,, | 21 |
| Tinned Plates, Plain.... | ,, | 6,818 |
| Paper, Coated ..... | ,, | 250 |
| Typewriters..... | Pcs. | 25 |
| Gasolene ..... | Galls. | 2,080 |

*S. S. Knaresbro*, April 16,
To Wilmington

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Skin, Goat, Untanned .. | Pcs. | 45 400 |

To Boston

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo .... | Pls. | 481 |
| Skin, Goat, Untanned .. | Pcs. | 20,000 |

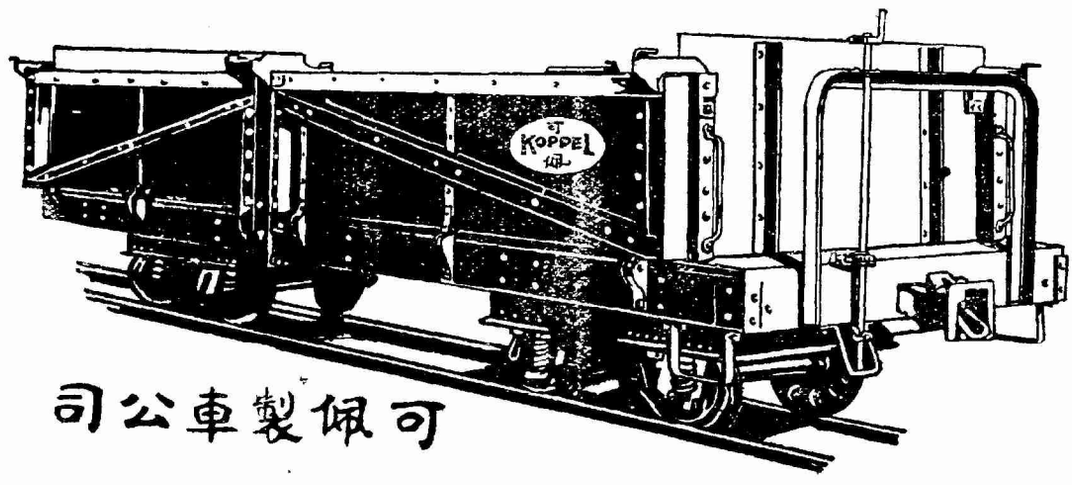
To Petersburg

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign Goods, Paper Packing ..... | Pls. | 400 |

To New York

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antimony Regulus .... | Pls. | 840 |
| Intestines, Pigs,' Salted . | ,, | 13 |
| Oil, Wood..... | ,, | 420 |


# INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS




## KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P. O. Box 743: No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai
Peking Manila Iloilo

28-425

# In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson F. Thurston.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

**Minutes of Recent Proceedings**

*Hearings:*

May 1, 1924 Cause No. 2175, L. G. Husar v. U. S Shipping Board et al; on argument of counsel.
" 2, " " ", 2404, M. Guignard v. American Drug Co.; testimony taken of E. W. Miller.
" 2 " " " 2175, L. G. Husar v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; on argument of counsel.
" 2 " " " 2428, U. S. v. H. P Jackson; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 2 " " " 2418, U. S. v. H. D. Roberts; on District Attorney's motion for forfeiture of bail.

*(Before the Commissioner)*

May 3, 1924, Crim. No. 599, U. S. v. B. de S. Barnes; plea of guilty entered; submitted
" 3, " " " 595, U. S. v W. Richmond; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

*Judgments and Orders:*

April 30, 1924 Cause No. 1282, In re Fred J. Mitchell's estate; order for closing administration.

IN H. B. M. SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA.
CHEKIANG BANK v. CHARTERED BANK.

*(Hankow Session; decided July 26, 1923)*

SYLLABUS

*(By the Editor)*

1. **Pleading:** AMENDMENT refused where the applicant had been dilatory and the adverse party would be prejudiced.
2. **Assignment:** EVIDENCE reviewed and found insufficient to an assignment of the deposit receipts in question.

*Messrs. J. E. Badeley and R. A. Frost*, for plaintiff.
*Messrs. H. C. Bailey and C. E. Sherwin*, for defendant.

GRAIN, J.:

The plaintiff pleads that on Dec. 7th 1921 Messrs. T. Sopher & Co. deposited into the defendant bank a sum of £2,000 and obtained from that bank two deposit receipts for £1,000 each; the deposit was at 5%, one year's notice on either side; the deposit receipts are marked "not transferable" and "notice of withdrawal given Dec. 7th, 1921"; that on Dec. 9th, 1921 T. Sopher & Co. writing assigned by the amounts of the said deposits, viz £2,000 and the interest thereon, to the plaintiff bank, and that express notice in writing of such assignment was given to the defendant bank by letter dated Jan. 23rd, 1922 and the plaintiff asked for a declaration; "that on Dec. 19th 1921 the said Theodor Sopher & Co. by writing under their hands assigned the debt of £2,000 (the amount deposited in the Chartered Bank) to the plaintiff absolutely and that on Jan. 23rd, 1922 while the defendant bank still remained indebted to Sopher & Co. for the amount of £2,000 express notice in writing of such assignment was given to the defendant bank by letter dated Jan. 23rd 1922; And further for a declaration that the plaintiff bank as assignees are entitled to receive payment from the defendant bank of the said sum of £2,000."

The defendant bank plead that they deny that the deposit of £2,000 was assigned absolutely or that express notice in writing of such assignment was given to them by the plaintiff bank on Jan. 23rd and that if any such assignment was made it was not an absolute assignment but was an assignment by way of charge only;

That the defendant bank never recognised any claim by the plaintiff bank to the deposit and notified them to that effect on Dec. 10th, 1921, and that at the time of the alleged assignment T. Sopher & Co. were indebted to them in their current account in the sum of about £10,239 and that T. Sopher & Co. are still indebted to them in a sum of about £7,000 and that they claim to set off that amount against the plaintiff's claim; and they ask for a declaration that they are entitled to the £2,000 deposit and interest.

The history of the case is as follows:

On Dec. 9th Sopher & Co, wrote to Cheking bank:

"Referring to our telephone conversation of this morning regarding the short period (about 10 days) advance against sterling securities, we beg to enclose two Deposit receipts amounting to £2,000 together with our letter to the Chartered bank stating that same is under lien to you."

May 1, 1924, Cause No. 2353, A. Rau v. L. V. C. Rau; decree.
" 2, " " " 2428, U. S. v. H. P. Jackson; sentence.
" 2, " " " 2418, U. S. v. H. D. Roberts; order for forfeiture of bail.

*(By the Commissioner)*

May 3, 1924, Crim. No. 599, U. S. v. B. de S. Barnes; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.
" 3 " " " 595, U. S. v. W. Richmond; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

*Assignments for Hearing:*

May 13, 1924, 10 a.m., C. No. 2384, Charles A. Stewart v. Gardner Crane.
" 13, " 10 30 a.m., " " 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.
" 13, " " " 2282, China American Trading Co. v. The Fearon Daniel Co.
" 13, " " " 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation et al.
" 14, " 10 a.m., " " 1506, Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.
" 14, " " " 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co.
" 15, " 10 a.m., " " 2327, J. P. Fonseca v. Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd.
" 20, " 10 a.m., " " 2394, Wong Chen Tai v. Shanghai Domino Co.
" 21, " 10 a.m., " " 2396, Lo Lee Sun v. Shanghai Domino Co.
" 22/23, " a.m., " " 2404, M. Guignard v. American Drug Co.
" 27, " 10 a.m., " " 2391, Dowdall, Read & Tulasne v. Shanghai Building Co. Inc. et al.
" 28, " 10 a.m., " " 2322, Chu Chin & Co. v. Gilmore United Petroleum Co.
" 30, " 10 a.m., " " 2203, Brandt & Rodgers Ltd v. C. Berthel & Co. Inc.
Sep. 24, " 10 a.m., " " 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.

*Miscellaneous Filings:*

April 29, 1924 Cause No. 2399, Maurice David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al.; amended complaint.
" 30, " " " 2244, In re Hester Smith's will; final inventory and statement; receipts.
" 30, " " " 2401, In re Henry Mandel's estate; oath of administrator; letters of administration.
" 30, " " " 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; praecipe for subpoena duces tecum; subpoena duces tecum issued.
May 1, " " " 2429, China Motors, Ltd. v. Charles F. Garry; record on appeal from Hankow Consular Court.
" 1, " " " 2222, P. E. Andrews v. M. G. Andrews; motion for judgment.
" 1, " " " 2391, Dowdall, Read & Tulasne v. The Shanghai Building Co. et al.; stipulation.
" 2, " " " 2203, Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd, v. C. Berthel & Co Inc.; notice of motion to set.
" 2, " " " 2381, Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. v. J. C. Crevling; motion to vacate default.
" 3, " " " 2288, B. Holman v. I. Herskovitz & Bro. Inc.; depositions.

That partcular letter to the Chartered bank has not been produced but a later one dated Jan. 7th has been put in. The Chekiang bank wrote to the Chartered Bank on Dec. 9th:

> "We would thank you to kindly note our lien in the above mentioned Deposit Receipts etc."

And ask for confirmation of this lien.

On Dec. 10th the Chartered bank reply that the deposit receipts are not transferable etc., and "we cannot therefore note your lien on these receipts." The Chekiang bank reply that they hold a letter from Sopher & Co., authorizing the Chartered bank to note their lien. They get no reply, but on Dec. 19th the Chekiang bank wrote asking the Chartered bank to release their lien, and in the deposit book of the Chartered bank it is duly marked "Released by letter 19/12/21." It is therefore perfectly clear that, whatever may be the rights of the assignment on Dec. 9th, that assignment had terminated without the Chekiang bank being called upon to exercise such rights as they might have had. In fact it is admitted by the plaintiff that the transaction had terminated and Mr. Badeley on behalf of the plaintiff now asks leave to amend the Statement of Claim, substituting for the date "Dec. 9th, 1921" in paragraph 4 and the request for a Declaration of the Court at the end of paragraph 6, the date "Jan. 7th, 1922."

Mr. Bailey on behalf of the defendant opposed the amendment on the ground that it would prejudice them generally.[1] On the judgment which I am about to give on this matter it is more or less immaterial whether I give leave to amend or not. But in the case of appeal it is advisable that I give a ruling on this point. I am of opinion that I must refuse leave to amend the statement of claim in this case. The writ was issued in this case as far back as January 8th this year and the Statement of Claim filed on Jan. 26th. There have been other proceedings since, such as evidence taken *de bene esse* and the plaintiff has had ample time to discover what is really its case, and it would be prejudicial and embarrassing to the defendant to amend at this late stage in the proceedings.

1. Quoting Stanley v. English Fibres Industries (1899) 68 L. J. 839.

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May 3, 1924, Cause No. 2430, U. S. v. James Kelly; information.
" 3, " " " 2364, Paul W. Kelly v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; defendant's brief.
" 5, " " " 1032, The Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.; defendant's brief on motion for new tcial.
" 5, " " " 1915, In re Paul Edmund Dailey's estate; inventory; petition for closing estate.
" 6, " " " 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; marshal's return of subpoena duces tecum.

*(By the Commissioner)*

April 30, 1924, Estate No. 46, In re David Weiss's estate; inventory.
" 30, " " " 48, In re William P. McLaren's estate; inventory.
" 30, " Civil " 162, Soocha Singh v. American Express Co.; demurrer.
May 1, " Crim. " 588, U. S. v. Gordon D. Clark; complaint; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.
" 1, " " " 599, U. S. v B. de S. Barnes; complaint.
" 1, " Civil " 163, Marcel Darre v. A. Landau & Co. Inc.; complaint; summons issued.
" 2, " Crim " 600, U. S. v. Loyd E. Brown; complaint; warrant issued; marshal's return of waarant.
" 2, " " " 601, U. S. v. Loyd E. Brown; complaint; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.
" 2, " Civil " 164, Z. K. Sung v. E. Rowan; complaint; summons issued.
" 2, " " " 163, Marcel Darre v. A. Landau & Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summons.

# Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

**Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

| STATIONS | Local | Fast R. | Local | 3rd & 4th Local | Express R. | 3rd & 4th | Local | Fast R | Local | Fast Local | Local | Local | Night Express R. S. | STATIONS | Local | Fast Local | Local | Local | Fast R. | 3rd & 4th Local | 3rd & 4th | Fast R | Local | Local | Ex-press R. | Local | Night Express R. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai North d. | | 7 00 | 7.15 | 7 35 | 9 30 | 9 50 | 12.10 | 12 30 | 15 25 | 17 15 | 17.45 | 19.35 | 23.30 | Peking .. .. d. | | | | | | | | | | | 9.05 | | |
| Nansiang ... ... d. | | 7.28 | 7.45 | 8.03 | — | 10 31 | 12 41 | 12 58 | 16 01 | 17.47 | 18 15 | 20.05 | 0 02 | Tientsin East ... a. | | | | | | | | | | | — | | |
| Soochow ... ... d. | | 8 59 | | 9.41 | 11 14 | 12 53 | | 14 43 | 18.24 | 19 39 | | — | 1.39 | Do. d. | | | | | | | | | | | 13.00 | | 9 35 |
| Wusih ... ... d. | 7 00 | 9 59 | | 10 44 | 12 02 | 14 12 | | 15 38 | 19.34 | 20 36 | | — | 2.38 | Tientsin Central a. | | | | | | | | | | | — | | 10 06 |
| Changchow ... d. | 8.14 | 10 56 | | 11 41 | 12 49 | 15 28 | | 16 38 | | 21.38 | | — | 3.42 | Do. d. | | | | | | | | | | | 13.20 | | 19.50 |
| Tanyang ... ... d. | 9.30 | 11.52 | | | 13 38 | 16 28 | | 17 38 | | | | — | — | Tsinanfu ... ... d. | | | | | | | | | | | 21.57 | | 6 00 |
| Chinkiang ... d. | 10 31 | 12.49 | | | 14 22 | 17 34 | | 18.33 | | | | — | 5.34 | Hsuchowfu ... d. | | | | | | | | | | | 6.51 | | 16 02 |
| Nanking ... ... a. | 12.30 | 14.21 | | | 15.43 | 19 35 | | 20 02 | | | | — | 7 20 | Pukow .. ... a. | | | | | | | | | | | 14 38 | | |
| Pukow ... .. d. | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 50 | 10 00 | Nanking ... ... d. | | | | | 7.40 | | 8.10 | 11.05 | | | 15.50 | 16.15 | 23 00 |
| Hsuchowfu ... d. | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 08 | 19 48 | Chinkiang ... d | | | | | 9 20 | | 10.25 | 12.54 | | | 17 29 | 18 27 | 0.52 |
| Tsinanfu .. .. d. | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 04 | 5.58 | Tanyang ... .. d. | | | | | 9 57 | | 11.21 | 13.36 | | | 18.03 | 19.26 | — |
| Tientsin Central a | | | | | | | | | | | | — | — | Changchow . d. | | | 7.10 | | 10 59 | 12 00 | 12.44 | 14.32 | | | 18.57 | 20 46 | 2.41 |
| Do. d | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 15 | 15 32 | Wusih . .. d. | | 7.20 | 8.22 | | 11.59 | 13 02 | 14 07 | 15 33 | | | 19.43 | 21.52 | 3 53 |
| Tientsin East. . a | | | | | | | | | | | | — | 15.42 | Soochow .. .. d. | | 8.21 | 9.39 | | 12 54 | 14 02 | 15 25 | 16 31 | | | 20 32 | | 4 58 |
| Do. d. | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.25 | | Nansiang . . d. | 8.15 | 10.33 | 11 34 | 13.00 | 14.33 | 16 03 | 17 45 | 18 18 | 18.40 | 20.35 | — | | 6 26 |
| Peking ... .. a. | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 25 | | Shanghai North a. | 8.42 | 11.00 | 12.05 | 13.30 | 15.00 | 16 30 | 18 20 | 18.45 | 19.13 | 21.05 | 22 00 | | 6 50 |

**Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Woosung Forts d. | 6 45 | 8 15 | 9 45 | 11.20 | 13 05 | 14 55 | 16 40 | 18 20 | 20 05 | 21 50 | 23 40 | 1 20 | | Shanghai North d. | 6 00 | 7.30 | 9 00 | 10 35 | 12 20 | 14 00 | 15.55 | 17.30 | 19 15 | 21 00 | 22 50 | 0.35 |
| Kiangwan . d | 7 10 | 8 40 | 10 10 | 11 50 | 13 30 | 15 24 | 17 06 | 18 49 | 20 34 | 22 19 | 0 09 | 1 45 | | Tientungan ... d | 6 05 | 7 35 | 9 05 | 10 40 | 12 25 | 14 06 | 16 00 | 17 36 | 19 21 | 21 06 | 22 56 | 0 40 |
| Tientungan d | 7 16 | 8 46 | 10 16 | 11 56 | 13 36 | 15 30 | 17 12 | 18 55 | 20 40 | 22 25 | 0 15 | 1 51 | | Kiangwan ... d. | 6 12 | 7.42 | 9.12 | 10 47 | 12 32 | 14 13 | 16.07 | 17.43 | 19 28 | 21 13 | 23 03 | 0 47 |
| Shanghai North a. | 7.20 | 8 50 | 10 20 | 12 00 | 13 40 | 15 35 | 17 16 | 19 00 | 20 45 | 22 30 | 0.20 | 1 55 | | Woosung Forts a.. | 6.35 | 8.06 | 9.35 | 11.10 | 12.55 | 14.40 | 16.30 | 18 10 | 19 55 | 214.0 | 23.30 | 1.10 |

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

# Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

**Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up**

| STATIONS | Fast Local | Ex-press R. | 2nd 3rd & 4th | Fast R. | Fast Local | Local | Local | Night Ex-press R. | STATIONS | Local | Fast Local | Ex-press R. | Local | 2nd 3rd & 4th | Fast R. | Fast Local | Night Ex-press R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai North.....dep. | .. | 8.00 | 9.00 | 13.20 | 15.35 | .. | .. | 19.15 | Zahkou ..... d. | .. | .. | 7.15 | .. | 8.40 | 13.20 | 15.05 | 18.00 |
| Jessfield .....dep. | .. | 8.15 | 9.16 | 13.36 | 15.51 | .. | .. | 19.30 | Hangchow ..... d. | .. | .. | 7.40 | .. | 9.15 | 13.50 | 15.35 | 18.25 |
| Sicawei.....dep | .. | 8.21 | 9.23 | 13.43 | 15.58 | .. | .. | 19.36 | Changan ..... d. | .. | .. | 8.29 | .. | 10.45 | 15.00 | 16.50 | 19.14 |
| L'hwa Junction .....dep | .. | 8.35 | 9.40 | 14.00 | 16.15 | .. | .. | 19.50 | Yehzah ..... d. | .. | .. | 9.00 | .. | 11.53 | 15.37 | 17.32 | 19.45 |
| | | | | | | | | | Kashing ..... d. | .. | 7.15 | 9.39 | .. | 12.50 | 16.24 | 18.10 | 20.24 |
| *Shanghai South .....dep.* | .. | *8.06* | *9.05* | *13.25* | *15.30* | *17 5* | *19.15* | *19.20* | Kasha' ..... d. | .. | 7.39 | 10.02 | .. | 13.26 | 16.52 | .. | 20.46 |
| *Lunghwa Junction.....arr.* | .. | *8 23* | *9.55* | *13.43* | *15 43* | *17 34* | *8.33* | *19.33* | Sungkiang ..... d. | .. | 8.37 | 10.52 | .. | 14.42 | 17.49 | .. | 21.42 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sungkiang .....dep. | .. | 9.14 | 10.50 | 14.46 | 17.10 | . | .. | 20.29 | *Lunghwa Junction.. .....d.* | *8.37* | *9.37* | *11.37* | *13.59* | *16 07* | *18.43* | .. | *22.27* |
| Kashai .....dep. | .. | 10.01 | 11.57 | 15.43 | 18.08 | . | .. | 21.16 | *Shanghai South .....a.* | *8.55* | *9.55* | *11.55* | *14 10* | *16 25* | *19.00* | .. | *22.45* |
| Kashing.....dep. | 7.05 | 10.31 | 12.40 | 16.16 | 18.30 | | .. | 21.46 | | | | | | | | | |
| Yehsah .....dep. | 7.45 | 11.02 | 13.32 | 16 56 | -- | .. | .. | 22.17 | L'hwa Junction .....d. | .. | 9.39 | 11.32 | .. | 15.50 | 18.40 | .. | 22.22 |
| hangan .....dep. | 8.31 | 11.36 | 14.23 | 17.40 | --- | . | . | 22.51 | Sicawei ..... d. | .. | 9.49 | 11.40 | .. | 15.59 | 18.49 | .. | 22.30 |
| Hangchow .....dep. | 9.43 | 12.30 | 16.00 | 18.50 | ---- | . | .. | 23.45 | Jessfield .....d. | .. | 9.56 | 11.46 | .. | 16.06 | 18.56 | .. | 22.36 |
| Zahkou .....arr. | 10.05 | 12.45 | 16.30 | 19.10 | ---- | .. | .. | 24.00 | Shanghai North.....a. | . | 10.10 | 12.00 | .. | 16.20 | 19.10 | .. | 22.50 |

**Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Konzenchiao .....dep. | 6.50 | 8.45 | 10.45 | 13.45 | 15.05 | 17.30 | 21.30 | Zahkou .....dep | 7.45 | 9.49 | 11.40 | ... | ... | 18.30 | 23.25 |
| Kenshangmun .....dep. | 7.05 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 14.00 | 15.20 | 17.45 | 21.45 | Hangchow .....dep. | 8.06 | 10.11 | 12.01 | 14.20 | 15.51 | 18.51 | 23.51 |
| Hangchow.....dep. | 7.14 | 9.11 | 11.11 | ... | ... | 17.56 | 21.57 | Kenshangmun .....dep. | 8.17 | 10.22 | 12.17 | 14.31 | 16.02 | 19.02 | 0.02 |
| Zahkou.....arr. | 7.32 | 9.30 | 11.30 | ... | ... | 18.15 | 22.15 | Konzenchiao.....arr. | 8.30 | 10.35 | 12.30 | 14.44 | 16.15 | 19.15 | 0.15 |

April 14, 1924 Crim. No. 593, U. S. v. P. D. Southworth; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

*Judgments and Orders:*

April 10, 1924, Cause No. 2405, L. E. Greenstone v. M. I. Greenstone; Order for service by publication.
" 10, " " " 2407, L. Gilman v. M. Gilman; order for service by publication.
" 11, " " " 2412, U. S. v. Charles L. Bennett; sentence.
" 11, " " " 2414, U. S. v. James E. Filan; sentence.
" 11, " " " 2415, U. S. v. Hugh D. McCauley; acquittal.
" 11, " " " 2416, U. S. v. William B. McCabe; sentence.
" 11, " " " 2417, U. S. v. Pedro Antonio; sentence.
" 12, " " " 2419, H. Webb v. The China Press et al.; order denying application.

*(By the Commissioner)*

April 9, 1924, Crim. No. 569 U. S. v. A. K. Taylor; order of dismissal.
" 9, " " " 581, U. S. v. C. J. Wilson; order of dismissal.
" 9, " Civil " 108, Asia Butchery Co. v. L. Slegman; adjourning order for defendant's appearance.
" 9, " " " 114, Yok Sang v. L. Slegman; order of dismissal.
" 9, " " " 137, J. E. Hayes Engineering Corporation v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; order of dismissal.
" 9, " " " 148, American Trading Co. v. Shanghai Building Co.; order of dismissal.
" 9, " " " 150, Arkell and Douglas v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; order of dismissal.
" 9, " " " 154, Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels Ltd. v. A. Landau; order of dismissal.
" 9, " Spec. Pro. 27, In re A. Tilton Steele; order remitting fine.
" 9, " " " 43, In re alleged insanity of C. E. March; order of dismissal.
" 14, " Crim. " 593, U. S. v. P. D. Southworth; sentence.

*Assignments for Hearing:*

Ap. 17, 1924, 10 a.m., C. No. 2304, A. Lafuente v. A. B. Rosenfeld.
" 17, " 10 a.m., " " 2333, Wm. Jacks & Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld.
" 22, " 10 a.m., " " 2175, L. G. Husar v U. S. Shipping Board et al.
" 23, " 10 a.m., " " 1735, P. M. Ying v. M. I. Greenstone.
" 24, " 10 a.m., " " 2364, P. W. Kelly v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.
" 30, " 10 a.m., " " 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.
" 30, " 11 a.m., " " 2282, China-American Trading Co. Inc. v. The Fearon Daniel Co.
May 1, " 10 a.m., " " 2322, Chu Chin & Co. v. Gilmore United Petroleum Co.
" 2, " 10 a.m., " " 2400, Frank A. Foster v. Gardner Crane.
" 13, " 10 a.m., " " 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation et al.
" 15, " 10 a.m., " " 2327, J. P. Fonseca v. Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd.
" 20, " 10 a.m., " " 2394, Wong Chen Tai v. Shanghai Domino Co.
" 21, " 10 a.m., " " 2396, Lo Lee Sun v. Shanghai Domino Co.
" 27, " 10 a.m., " " 2391, Dowdall, Read & Tulane v. Shanghai Building Company, Inc. et al.

## KATHLEEN DAVIS VANDERHILL, PLAINTIFF, v. HAROLD W. VANDERHILL, DEFENDANT.

*(Cause No. 2285; decided July 24, 1923.)*

SYLLABUS

*(By the Court)*

**Costs:** SUING IN FORMA PAUPERIS is open only to American citizens and upon filling the statutory affidavit.

*Messrs. Haskell & Moss* for the application.

LOBINGIER, J.:

A motion is here made for leave to sue *in forma pauperis* such leave may be granted to American citizens only.[1] Neither the motion nor the petition expressly alleges such citizenship, but the latter avers that defendant is a citizen and that plaintiff was married to him on January 12, 1922. As that was before the passage of the statute [2] which leaves a foreign woman to retain her nationality after marriage to an American, the petition may be regarded as sufficient in its averment of citizenship; but in view of the fact that plaintiff will be required to file an additional affidavit, it is suggested that it contain specific averment of her citizenship.

The leave sought is "upon the ground that this plaintiff is entirely without funds and is the sole support of her mother." The authority for such an order in this jurisdiction is the Act of Congress of July 20, 1892, which requires from the applicant:

1. Sung Kya Yi v. Dodge and Seymour (China) Ltd., 1 Extrater. 889.
2. Act of Congress of September 22, 1922.

*(Continued next week)*

*Msicellaneous Filings:*

April 9, 1924 Cause No. 2414, U. S. v. James E. Filan; information.
" 9, " " " 2415, U. S v Hugh D. McCauley; information.
" 9, " " " 2416, U. S. v. William B. McCabe; information.
" 9, " " " 2417, U. S. v. Pedro Antonio; information.
" 9, " " " 2418, U. S. v. H. D. Roberts; information.
" 9, " " " 1486, F. T. Kiang v. C. J. Kosel; marshal's return of writ of execut on.
" 10, " " " 2400, Frank A. Foster v. Gardner Crane; answer.
" 10, " " " 2342, In re Charles M. Hoy's estate; affidavit of publication.
" 10, " " " 2409, L. Martel v. E. W. Mills and J. F. Manning; summons issued.
" 10, " " " 1032 Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.; stipulation.
" 10, " " " 1870, Doong Yih v. Rossia Insurance Co. of America; answer to amended petition.
" 11, " " " 2367, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; notice of motion.
" 11, " " " 2400, Frank A. Foster v. Gardner Crane; motion to set.
" 12, " " " 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation et al.; motion to set.
" 12, " " " 2409, L. Martel v. E. W. Mills and J. F. Manning; marshal's return of summons.
" 12, " " " 2406, F. Cantorovich v. Kiangwan Garage Co.; demurrer.
" 12, " " " 2381, Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. v. J. C. Crevling; notice of motion.
" 12, " " " 2404, M. Guignard v. The American Drug Co.; answer.
" 12, " " " 2419, H. Webb v. The China Press, Inc. et al.; complaint.
" 14, " " " 2175, Leonard G. Husar v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; motion to set.
" 14, " " " 2384, Charles A. Stewart v. Gardner Crane; motion to set.
" 14, " " " 2404, M. Guignard v. The American Drug Co.; motion to set.
" 14, " " " 1410, American Express Co. v. M. L. Heen; confession of judgment.

*(By the Commissioner)*

April 9, 1924, Civil No. 159, Paul W. Kelley v. The Asiatic Motors, Inc.; complaint; summons issued.
" 10, " " " 158, South British Insurance Co. Ltd. v. China American Petroleum Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summons.
" 10, " " " 159, Paul W. Kelly v. The Asiatic Motors, Inc.; marshal's return of summons.
" 12, " " " 160, Mahriah's Inc. v. L. Douglas; summons and writ of attachment issued.
" 14, " Crim " 593, U. S. v. Paul D. Southworth; complaint.

# Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

**Shanghai North to Nanking—Up** (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

| STATIONS | Local | Fast R. | Local | 3rd & 4th Local | Express R. | 3rd & 4th | Local | Fast R | Local | Fast Local | Local | Local | Night Express R. S. | STATIONS | Local | Fast Local | Local | Local | Fast R. | 3rd & 4th Local | 3rd & 4th | Fast R. | Local | Local | Express R. | Local | Night Express R. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai North d. | | 7.00 | 7.15 | 7.35 | 9 30 | 9.50 | 12.10 | 12 30 | 15 25 | 17 15 | 17.45 | 19.35 | 23.30 | Peking ... ... d. | | | | | | | | | | | 9.05 | T. P. L. Express | |
| Nansiang ... ... d. | | 7.28 | 7.45 | 8.03 | — | 10 31 | 12 41 | 12 58 | 16 01 | 17.47 | 18 15 | 20.05 | 0 02 | Tientsin East ... a. | | | | | | | | | | | — | | |
| Soochow ... ... d. | | 8.59 | | 9.41 | 11 14 | 12 53 | | 14.43 | 18.24 | 19.39 | | — | 1.39 | Do. d. | | | | | | | | | | | 13.00 | | 9 35 |
| Wusih ... ... d | 7 00 | 9 59 | | 10 44 | 12 02 | 14 12 | | 15 38 | 19.34 | 20.36 | | — | 2.38 | Tientsin Central a. | | | | | | | | | | | — | | T. P. L. Mail |
| Changchow ... d. | 8.14 | 10.56 | | 11 41 | 12.49 | 15 28 | | 16 38 | | 21.38 | | — | 3.42 | Do. d. | | | | | | | | | | | 13.20 | | 10.06 |
| Tanyang ... ... d. | 9.30 | 11.52 | | | 13 38 | 16 28 | | 17 38 | | | | — | — | Tsinanfu ... ... d. | | | | | | | | | | | 21.57 | | 19.50 |
| Chinkiang ... d. | 10.31 | 12.49 | | | 14 22 | 17 34 | | 18 33 | | | | — | 5.34 | Hsuchowfu ... d. | | | | | | | | | | | 6.51 | | 6.00 |
| Nanking ... ... a. | 12.30 | 14.21 | | | 15.43 | 19.35 | | 20 02 | | | | — | 7.20 | Pukow ... ... a. | | | | | | | | | | | 14.38 | | 16.02 |
| Pukow ... ... d. | | | | | | | | | | | | 8.50 | 10.00 | Nanking ... ... d. | | | | | 7.40 | | 8.10 | 11.05 | | | 15.50 | 16.15 | 23.00 |
| Hsuchowfu ... d. | | | | | | | | | | | | 17.08 | 19.48 | Chinkiang ... d. | | | | | 9.20 | | 10.25 | 12.54 | | | 17.29 | 18.27 | 0.52 |
| Tsinanfu ... ... d. | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 04 | 5.58 | Tanyang ... ... d. | | | | | 9.57 | | 11.21 | 13.36 | | | 18.03 | 19.26 | — |
| Tientsin Central a. | | | | | | | | | | | | — | — | Changchow ... d. | | | 7.10 | | 10.59 | 12 00 | 12.44 | 14.32 | | | 18.57 | 20.46 | 2.41 |
| Do. d | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 15 | 15.32 | Wusih ... ... d. | | 7.20 | 8.22 | | 11 59 | 13.02 | 14 07 | 15.33 | | | 19.43 | 21.52 | 3 53 |
| Tientsin East ... a. | | | | | | | | | | | | — | 15.42 | Soochow ... ... d. | | 8.21 | 9.39 | | 12 54 | 14.02 | 15 25 | 16 31 | | | 20 32 | | 4 58 |
| Do. d. | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 25 | | Nansiang ... ... d. | 8.15 | 10 33 | 11.34 | 13.00 | 14.33 | 16.03 | 17.45 | 18.18 | 18.40 | 20 35 | — | | 6 26 |
| Peking ... ... a. | | | | | | | | | | | | 14.25 | | Shanghai North a. | 8.42 | 11.00 | 12.05 | 13.30 | 15.00 | 16.30 | 18.20 | 18.45 | 19.13 | 21.05 | 22.00 | | 6 50 |

**Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up** (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Woosung Forts d. | 6.45 | 8 15 | 9 45 | 11.20 | 13 05 | 14 55 | 16 40 | 18 20 | 20 05 | 21.50 | 23 40 | 1.20 | | Shanghai North d. | 6 00 | 7.30 | 9 00 | 10 35 | 12.20 | 14.00 | 15.55 | 17.30 | 19.15 | 21 00 | 22.50 | 0.35 |
| Kiangwan . d. | 7 10 | 8 40 | 10.10 | 11 50 | 13 30 | 15 24 | 17 06 | 18 49 | 20 34 | 22 19 | 0.09 | 1.45 | | Tientungan ... d. | 6 05 | 7.35 | 9.05 | 10 40 | 12 25 | 14.06 | 16 00 | 17.36 | 19 21 | 21 06 | 22 56 | 0 40 |
| Tienturgan . d | 7.16 | 8 46 | 10 16 | 11 56 | 13 36 | 15 30 | 17.12 | 18.55 | 20 40 | 22.25 | 0.15 | 1 51 | | Kiangwan ... d. | 6.12 | 7.42 | 9.12 | 10 47 | 12.32 | 14.13 | 16.07 | 17 43 | 19.28 | 21.13 | 23 03 | 0 47 |
| Shanghai North a. | 7.20 | 8.50 | 10.20 | 12 00 | 13 40 | 15.35 | 17.16 | 19.00 | 20 45 | 22 30 | 0.20 | 1.55 | | Woosung Forts a. | 6.35 | 8.06 | 9.35 | 11.10 | 12.55 | 14.40 | 16.30 | 18.10 | 19 55 | 214.0 | 23.30 | 1.10 |

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

# Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

| STATIONS | Fast Local | Ex-press R. | 2nd 3rd & 4th | Fast R. | Fast Local | Local | Local | Night Ex-press R. | STATIONS | Local | Fast Local | Ex-press R. | Local | 2nd 3rd & 4th | Fast R. | Fast Local | Night Ex-press R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai North ..... dep. | .. | 8.00 | 9.00 | 13.20 | 15.35 | .. | .. | 19.15 | Zahkou ..... d. | .. | .. | 7.15 | .. | 8.40 | 13.20 | 15.05 | 18.00 |
| Jessfield ..... dep. | .. | 8.15 | 9.16 | 13.36 | 15.51 | .. | .. | 19.30 | Hangchow ..... d. | .. | .. | 7.40 | .. | 9.15 | 13.50 | 15.35 | 18.25 |
| Siccawei ..... dep. | .. | 8.21 | 9.23 | 13.43 | 15.58 | .. | .. | 19.36 | Changan ..... d. | .. | .. | 8.29 | .. | 10.45 | 15.00 | 16.50 | 19.14 |
| L'hwa Junction ..... dep. | .. | 8.35 | 9.40 | 14.00 | 16.15 | .. | .. | 19.50 | Yehsah ..... d. | .. | .. | 9.00 | .. | 11.53 | 15.37 | 17.32 | 19.45 |
| | | | | | | | | | Kashing ..... d. | .. | 7.15 | 9.39 | .. | 12.50 | 16.24 | 18.10 | 20.24 |
| *Shanghai South ..... dep.* | .. | *8.05* | *9.05* | *13.35* | *15.30* | *17.15* | *18.15* | *19.20* | Kashal ..... d. | .. | 7.39 | 10.02 | .. | 13.26 | 16.52 | .. | 20.46 |
| *Lunghwa Junction ..... arr.* | .. | *8 25* | *9.25* | *13.45* | *15 45* | *17 55* | *18.35* | *19.38* | Sungkiang ..... d. | .. | 8.37 | 10.52 | .. | 14.42 | 17.49 | .. | 21.42 |
| Sungkiang ..... dep. | .. | 9.14 | 10.50 | 14.46 | 17.10 | .. | .. | 20.29 | | | | | | | | | |
| Kashal ..... dep. | .. | 10.01 | 11.57 | 15.43 | 18.08 | .. | .. | 21.16 | *Lunghwa Junction ..... d.* | *8.37* | *9.37* | *11.37* | *13.52* | *16 07* | *18.42* | .. | *22.37* |
| Kashing ..... dep. | 7.05 | 10.31 | 12.40 | 16.16 | 18.30 | .. | .. | 21.46 | *Shanghai South ..... a.* | *8.55* | *9.55* | *11.55* | *14 10* | *16 25* | *19.00* | .. | *22.45* |
| Yehsah ..... dep. | 7.45 | 11.02 | 13.32 | 16.56 | ---- | .. | .. | 22.17 | | | | | | | | | |
| Changan ..... dep. | 8.31 | 11.36 | 14.23 | 17.40 | ---- | .. | .. | 22.51 | L'hwa Junction ..... d. | .. | 9.39 | 11.32 | .. | 15.50 | 18.40 | .. | 22.23 |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | 9.43 | 12.30 | 16.00 | 18.50 | ---- | .. | .. | 23.45 | Siccawei ..... d. | .. | 9.49 | 11.48 | .. | 15.59 | 18.49 | .. | 22.30 |
| Zahkou ..... arr. | 10.05 | 12.45 | 16.30 | 19.10 | ---- | .. | .. | 24.00 | Jessfield ..... d. | .. | 9.56 | 11.45 | .. | 16.06 | 18.56 | .. | 22.36 |
| | | | | | | | | | Shanghai North ..... a. | .. | 10.10 | 12.00 | .. | 16.20 | 19.10 | .. | 22.50 |

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Konzenchiao ..... dep. | 6.50 | 8.45 | 10.45 | 13.45 | 15.05 | 17.30 | 21.30 | | Zahkou ..... dep | 7.45 | 9.49 | 12.00 | — | — | 18.30 | 23.25 | |
| Kenshangmun ..... dep. | 7.05 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 14.00 | 15.20 | 17.45 | 21.45 | | Hangchow ..... dep. | 8.06 | 10.11 | 12.21 | 14.20 | 15.51 | 18.51 | 23.51 | |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | 7.14 | 9.11 | 11.11 | ... | ... | 17.56 | 21.57 | | Kenshangmun ..... dep. | 8.17 | 10.22 | 12.32 | 14.31 | 16.02 | 19.02 | 0.02 | |
| Zahkou ..... arr. | 7.32 | 9.30 | 11.30 | ... | ... | 18.15 | 22.15 | | Konzenchiao ..... arr. | 8.30 | 10.35 | 12.45 | 14.44 | 16.15 | 19.15 | 0.15 | |